The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

Important News from Western Virginia.

A Desperate Encounter at Piedmont.

Forty Union Men Engaged Against Four Thousand Rebels.

Immense Slaughter of the Rebels and Fight to the Death.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Another Significant Proclamation by Gen. Lyon.

Seizures of Arms and Munitions by the Federal Troops.

ANTICIPATED ATTACK UPON CAIRO.

Gen. Cadwallader's Advance Returned to Maryland.

Movements of the Harper's Ferry Rebels

Important Operations in the Vicinity of Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 20.

The entire army of invasion was set in motion this morning by a rumor that the rebels were extending their lines and advancing within reaching distances of our own outposts. The Sixty-ninth was early in the day advanced to Ball's Cross Roads. The battery of the Eighth was placed so as to cover the four roads diverging at that point. The Twenty-eighth was moved up to support the Sixty-ninth. The Ohio Regiments were in position in advance of the Sixty-ninth, and the Connecticut Regiment occupied the point at the junction of the Leesburgh Turnpike with the road leading to the Acqueduct Bridge. Capt. TOMPKINS, with his Cavalry, was at Falls Church.

The regiments on this side were ordered to be in readiness to march at five minutes' notice, and to start on an understood signal being given. In their respective positions the regiments remained until late in the afternoon, and then the Sixty-ninth, the Twenty eighth and the Thirteenth Volunteers fell back to the positions they had occupied in the morning, it having been understood that thete was no cause for expecting an attack of the rebels in force.

It is almost unnecessary to say that our men manifested coolness and courage under the prospect of an attack of the main body of the rebel force. At *reveille* this morning thirty-five men were in the Hospital, of the Twelfth. When orders were given for the regiment to be ready to march, thirty-one of the thirty-five insisted that they were well enough to take their position in the ranks.

BEAUREGARD.

In the course of his scouting this morning, Capt. TOMPKIN'S found a lady named PERKINS, who had a pass signed by BEAUREGARD, and dated at Fairfax Court-house. This would indicate that the General in command of the rebels forces was among his advanced guards.

The restoration of Major EMORY and his promotion over loyal and efficient officers is working out its legitimate results. One of our best cavalry officers, Capt. BRACKETT, resigned to-day, and this is to be followed by others, as soon as they may retire without seeming to jeopardize their command.

RIFLING THE DEAD.

When the Ohio detachment retired from the slaughter-pen near Vienna, they left their dead on the field. When their comrades returned to recover the dead bodies, they found their fingers cut off, upon which they wore rings, and the pockets cut out of their clothes. This shows the villaineus character of the rebel crew.

It is understood that those Colonels of Volunteer Regiments, who have been transferred to the Regular Army with a lower rank, will not be detached from their commands until the time of their enlistment expires. Cols. BUTTERFIELD, TOWNSEND and HENTZELMAN are thus situated.

The New-York twenty-first Regiment, which came into town yesterday, are a fine body of men and appear much like the New-York Seventh, They go into camp to-day.

At the Relay House our troops are well, and waiting for something to turn up.

THE PRIZE-COURTS.

A memorial from the merchants of Boston, addressed to the Navy Department, asking that a portion of the prizes that may be seized hereafter shall be sent to that port for adjudication, was received here and presented yesterday. In response, assurances have been given the parties in interest that the wishes of the petitioners will be complied with.

LEO.

RESIGNATION OF CAPT. BRACKETT.

GEORGETOWN, Thursday, June 20, 1861.

Capt. BRACKETT, of the Second United States Cavalry, has resigned, disgusted by the restoration of Lieut.-Col. EMORY to the regular service. Dozens of our best and most loyal officers declare that Capt. BRACKETT did right, and that they will follow his example if the Administration persists in its attempts, as in EMORY'S case, to make them associate on terms of equality with men whom they regard as traitors, deserving death by the rope.

Capt BRACKETT has assigned this reason in his letter of resignation.

J. S. G.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 20.

Judge DUNLOP has given an opinion in the case of the English schooner *Tropic Wind*. A libel had been filed in the District Court of the District of Columbia by the United States and the captors, to condemn that vessel as a prize, and her cargo, valued at $22,000, for violating a blockade of the ports of Virginia.

The Court, in reply to the respondents, says the blockade being one of the rights incident to a state of war, and the President having in substance asserted civil war to exist, is of the opinion that the blockade was lawfully proclaimed by the President.

As to the next question, When did the blockade become effective? The Court says notice of actual or constructive will do, and there does not appear in the cause any evidence to show that the United States Government agreed to relax the law of the blockade so as to allow British vessels to load their cargoes and come out of port after the knowledge of the effective blockade was brought home to them.

It also appeared in evidence that master DAYTON had heard in Richmond of the blockade as effective before he began to load his cargo, and was informed it commenced the 2nd of May. All the evidence concurs in showing that the cargo was laden on board the *Tropic Wind* the 13th and 14th of May.

No principle of prize law seems better settled than that such lading violates the blockade, and forfeits both vessel and cargo. There must, therefore, be condemnation of both.

The Court, however, still holds under future advisement the ultimate determination of a question of fact respecting such an alleged relaxation of the strict law of the blockade in favor of British ships as would have allowed the *Tropic Wind* to load her cargo and come out of port, after having received information that the blockade had been established.

The following notice emanated from the State Department to-day:

"It is expected that hereafter any passport which may be issued by a Diplomatic agent accredited to this Government, or by any Consular authority whatever, either to a person about to proceed beyond the lines of the United States forces, or to a foreign country, will be countersigned by the Secretary of State.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD."

The Navy Department to-day received dispatches from Capt. ROWAN, of the steamer *Pawnee*, inclosing reports of Lieut. CHAPLIN, from which it appeared the latter in the first cutter, assisted by the tug *Reliance*, has been profitably cruising opposite to, and in the neighborhood of, Aquia Creek, on the Maryland side, where he seized a large amount of contraband provisions, consigned to a Secessionist who is now in the Confederate Army. They were placed on a wood schooner that happened to be near, and towed to the Washington Navy-yard.

Lieut. CHAPLIN reconnoitered at other points, where he and his small party drove in some secession mounted pickets. When they returned muskets were fired at them, and the compliment was acknowledged by discharges of carbines from the *Reliance*.

Lieut. CHAPLIN captured nine boats, which evidently had been used for the transportation of Secessionists over the Potomac, and destroyed five of the boats.

The steamer *Mount Vernon* has returned from Pamunkey Creek, Maryland, where she seized a sloop, which had been engaged in transporting secession troops from that point to Virginia. The sloop has been towed to Washington, and the sloop-men are prisoners.

Capt. WOODS, of the *Mount Vernon*, together with his guard, landed at the White House yesterday and scoured the country for miles in quest of secession batteries, which it was reported had been erected there, but none were discovered.

More caution is exercised than formerly in granting passes to visit the encampments on the Virginia side, while none are given for the gratification of curiosity.

If accounts which reach here are correct, and it seems they are, the Secessionists from Manassas Junction are extending and strengthening their outposts. From indications to-day the Government is not insensible to the movements of the enemy in this direction.

The New-York Fourteenth Regiment of State Volunteers reached here to-day.

A report reached here to day that the Federal lines on the Virginia side of the Potomac had been fired upon by the enemy, and that extraordinary military operations are consequently in progress.

The United States Cavalry are under marching orders and have already started.

The artillery and Fire Zouaves are ordered to hold themselves in readiness.

Gen. WALBRIDGE, of New-York, was to-day authorized by the Government to notify Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, that four additional regiments will be called for from the latter State, which is to fully equip them for service.

The New-York Twelfth and other regiments quartered on this side of the Potomac have been under orders all this afternoon and to-night, to march to Virginia at a moment's warning.

The New-York Fourteenth, which arrived to-day, have gone into camp near "Meriden Hill," just beyond the City boundary.

The Fourth Maine Regiment arrived here to-night.

JAMES CAMERON was this afternoon elected Colonel of the Seventy-ninth (Highlander's) Regiment, and to-night he was serenaded by the band of that Regiment, at the residence of his brother, Secretary CAMERON.

The works this side of the Chain Bridge are now completed, and are impregnable.

BENJ. J. HUTCHINS, a reporter in this city, has received a commission as First Lieutenant of the Third Regiment of Cavalry.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

MORE TRAITORS RESIGN—DISLOYAL OFFICERS STILL IN PLACES OF TRUST.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 18, 1861.

More traitors have this week resigned their places in the War Department, viz: Major JAMES G. MARTIN, Assistant Quartermaster, appointed from North Carolina in 1840; Major HENRY HILL, Paymaster, appointed from Virginia in 1847; Major A. J. SMITH, Paymaster, appointed from Virginia in 1849; and Lieut. F. S. ARMISTAD, who entered the service from Virginia in 1856.

With the exception of the last named official, who is distinguished only as a young man who was educated at West Point by a Government which he now desires to break up, these men are of no account whatever in the service. Vastly more competent and certainly more honest men are ready to fill their places. They have been well known as Secessionists from the very beginning of this rebellion, and when Congress comes together, and among its first deeds orders the oath of allegiance to be submitted to every officer of the Government, as it surely will do, some more of this shaky and rotten timber will drift southward in the same way.

This matter of having loyal men in the places of honor, responsibility and emolument under the Government is daily becoming more and more a matter of grave and imperative importance. If there are not enough in the country who are competent to transact the business of this Government, and who will work heartily to defend it against every foe, then the sooner the Government goes to pieces the better.

FROM THE VIRGINIA SIDE OF THE POTOMAC.

THE DISASTER AT VIENNA—WHERE THE BLAME RESTS—STRANGE FORGETFULNESS AND NEGLECT—MOVEMENTS OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

IN CAMP, BALL'S CROSS ROADS,
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 18, 1861.

On further examination, the alarm of last night can be traced to no substantial source, and the butchery of the Ohio men was incurred apparently without adequate object. The Ohio men are not under good discipline, and Col. MCCOOKE, an excellent officer, found difficulty in rallying them after the first round of grape. Owing to this, he could not charge on the gun or guns which had been fired, and could obtain no accurate information as to the number of men defending them. Some of the Ohio men pretend to say that there were 800 South Carolinians present, subsequently reinforced by 600 Virginians from Falls Church. It is added, moreover, that the Palmettoans had two flank companies of picked negroes, armed with muskets and sabre-bayonets—these sable soldiers acting as servants and pack-horses in time of peace, and as soldiers whenever fighting is the business immediately on hand. These stories, I may add, are not confirmed by any evidence; and there are many of the more incredulous order, who maintain that there never was any larger rebel force near the train than fifty Virginians, using a single field piece under cover of the woods. I confess that the weight of evidence at present would seem to be in favor of this theory.

The doctors of the Ohio Regiment had forgotten their instruments, and so the poor wounded men lay until about 4 o'clock this morning, having been wounded at 4 yesterday afternoon, without medical attendance. Finally, Drs. SMITH, [illegible] and NOLAN, of the Sixty-ninth, got to work [illegible], and several severe amputations were performed with great skill and promptness—one man dying, however, from loss of blood just before reaching the temporary hospital of the Sixty-ninth, erected under the shade of a large chestnut tree. The Ohio doctors explain the matter, I believe, by saying that their instruments were carried away accidentally on the car sent back to Alexandria with news of the attack. On this point there are various versions current, so I only state the facts, leaving the matter to be properly investigated in due course.

The Sixty-ninth marched three miles up the railroad this morning, having been on their feet all last night; and just now (5½ P. M.) the welcome order has reached them to return to camp at Fort Corcoran. This is pretty substantial evidence that Gen. MCDOWELL does not agree with Brig.-Gen. SCHENCK (Ohio State Militia) as to the formidable nature of this attack. There are now four thousand men at the railroad track—or rather, there were half an hour ago; the probabilities being that all will be ordered back for to-night, leaving only the ordinary pickets and companies to guard the bridges.

Everything is peaceful here—the country naturally fertile, but wretchedly farmed.

The Regiment is this moment taking up its line of march to return. If anything of further interest should happen, I will manage either to write or telegraph.

H.

ADVANCE OF GEN. McDOWELL.

FALLS CHURCH, Fairfax County, Va.,
Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

Gen. SCHENCK, with his staff, rested last night at a farm house, within a stone's throw of WM. TAYLOR'S Tavern, on the Washington and Leesburgh turnpike, one mile below, south of this point.

At Taylor's Tavern there are two Connecticut regiments encamped, under the immediate command of Brig.-Gen. TYLER; while the two Ohio regiments rested last night on Riley's Hill, about half a mile nearer (than Taylor's Tavern) to Gen. MCDOWELL'S head-quarters—the Arlington House.

These changes of the positions of these four regiments involve an advance of Gen. MCDOWELL'S line some four miles. The positions they occupy are very strong ones, being much more easily defended than the camps from which they came yesterday and last night.

Citizens from Vienna report that on the night before last, at about 10 o'clock, the eleven hundred South Carolina troops with whom Gen. SCHENCK had been engaged some hours previously, fell back in the direction of Fairfax Court-House, of course carrying their battery of artillery with them, and leaving Vienna without disunion troops in it.

A scout who penetrated into the village of Fairfax Court-House last night, brings intelligence that there are no longer any troops to be seen about there, the force of sixteen hundred or two thousand that were certainly there on Monday last, having probably fallen back in the direction of Centreville.

It is judged by some cautious persons here that BEAUREGARD, in thus withdrawing his advance, aims to catch MCDOWELL'S advance in an ambuscade. If so, he will hardly succeed, after the lesson at Vienna of the day before yesterday.

The neighbors about Vienna say that the South Carolinians lost six killed by the return fire of MCCOOK'S Ohio Regiment on the evening before last.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., 12 M., June 19, 1861.

I learn from a person from the neighborhood of Vienna, who lives in Fairfax County, that the disunion troops have burned two passenger and baggage cars, and about twenty house and gondola cars, from Leesburgh as far down as Hunter's Mills, (eighteen miles from Alexandria,) on the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire Road. It is also reported that the same troops have burnt the cars, station house, and water stations at Vienna, since the fight there. It is believed here that the cars have been burnt at Vienna, but probably the station-house has not been destroyed.

There is reason to believe that the lines of the disunion troops extend from the neighborhood of Occoquan as far as Centerville, and that they are intrenching with heavy guns in the neighborhood of Fairfax Station, 2½ miles from Fairfax Court-house, and 14 miles from Alexandria. It is supposed they may purpose an extension of their forces up along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, now rebuilding, with the view to attacking the Zouaves, who are guarding the repaired bridges this side All the indications go to show that the disunion troops are being pushed forward from Manassas Junction, by daily instalments, to points nearer the Federal lines.

BATTLE EXPECTED AT CAIRO.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 20.

A special dispatch to the *Evening Journal*, dated Cairo, 20th, says: "We are expecting an attack soon from Gen. PILLOW, at the head of an army variously estimated at from 10,000 to 30,000. Something of the kind will happen here before long, of which the superior officers seem to be well aware. There is a rumor here that a large force of Ohio troops and several gun-boats are coming down the Ohio River to join us."

COL. DUNCAN'S KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER REGIMENT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, June 20.

Col. BLANTON DUNCAN telegraphs to this city from Winchester, Va., 18th, that the telegraphic report of the 13th, that the volunteers under his command meditate desertion, is absolutely false. They will leave the ranks only to go to their graves. He does not believe that his father ever expressed the opinion attributed to him relative to this matter.

SOUTHERN MAIL NEWS VIA LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 20

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 19th, announces semi-officially that no more twelve months' volunteers will be received. Troops must enlist for the war.

It learns that 500 muskets, shipped by the Federal Government for the Union men of Weekly County, Tennessee, were by accident sent from Paducah to Union City, and fell into the hands of the Southerners there.

The troops at Memphis were much in want of arms, there being whole companies unarmed.

The same paper has information that Southern Kentucky will soon secede, and Gen. PILLOW will then move to support them.

It states that in Monroe County, Ark., near Helena, several negroes were arrested lately for an attempted insurrection. Tuesday last, three were hung.

According to their plot, all the white males were to be murdered, but the women and children were to be spared.

The Austin (Texas) *Gazette* has been informed of a secret Union Association being formed in that State, and says there are a few Johnsons, Etheridges and Hickses in Texas.

MOVEMENTS OF SENATOR JOHNSON, ETC.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 20.

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, arrived here yesterday, *en route* to Washington. He was escorted across the river by the Newport Covington Military and a large concourse of citizens. At 3 o'clock he was formerly waited upon by the Chamber of Commerce, and made a speech from the balcony of the Burnet House to a large gathering of citizens. He left at 10 o'clock last night for the East, being escorted to the dépôt by a large military force.

The Eighth and Tenth Regiments of Indiana Volunteers, Cols. BENTON and MANSON, passed through last night for Virginia.

THE MAINE AND NEW-YORK REGIMENTS EN ROUTE.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 20.

The Maine and the Fourteenth and Eighteenth New-York regiments passed through here last night. The Committee of Refreshments were on duty till daylight, supplying the necessaries of life at the Washington-street Dépôt. The arrangements were most complete. An extensive gas and water apparatus was in operation. It is supported by voluntary contributions of the citizens, who assemble at signal guns fired on the approach of troops.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 20.

The Fourteenth New-York Regiment passed through here, on their way to Washington, at 9 o'clock this morning.

Nothing new from Old Point Comfort. Affairs are represented as unchanged.

COL. COLT'S REGIMENT.

HARTFORD, Thursday, June 20.

Col. COLT'S Regiment, which was intended for the regular United States service, has to-day been reorganized and enlisted for the war. The State will at once fill up and equip the regiment ready for active service. Hon. O. S. FERRY has accepted the Colonelship of the regiment, which is the fifth volunteer regiment from Connecticut.

BATTLE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

FORTY UNION MEN DEFEATED BY FOUR THOUSAND REBELS.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 20.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, dated Grafton, says that the rebels occupy Piedmont, Virginia, 4,000 or 5,000 strong.

A guard of 40 Marylanders, from Cumberland, under Capt. RICKLEY, were stationed at the bridge there, with one piece of artillery. As the rebels advanced, they poured shot into them, mowing them down like grass, and continued to do so until the gunners were all killed, and the brave little band were cut to pieces, two escaping. The rebels suffered terribly.

Lieut.-Col. THOMPSON, of the Confederate Army, was captured by scouts near Philippa.

Col. KELLY is slowly gaining strength, and he will go to Wheeling this week.

[Piedmont is a small town on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a little over 20 miles southwest of Cumberland.]

THE WHEELING CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

WHEELING, Thursday, June 20.

You are mistaken in regard to the Wheeling Convention. The State is not to be divided. A new State Government for the whole State is now being formed. The ordinance establishing it passed yesterday, and to-day a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and other State officers were elected. FRANK H. PIERPOINT, of Fairmount, is the Governor.

J. S. G.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN MARYLAND.

CADWALLADER'S COMMAND WITHDRAWN FROM VIRGINIA.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 20.

The Williamsport correspondent of the *American*, writing Wednesday night, says the last of the Federal forces that crossed the Potomac on Sunday were recalled on Tuesday, and soon after the Confederate pickets followed them to the line of the Potomac.

On Tuesday night they fired across the river on the Federal pickets.

It is reported that a Confederate camp is about two miles back from the river, near Falling Water, but nothing definite is known as to its strength.

Gen. CADWALLADER is still at Williamsport, with about 6,000 men.

The greater part of Gen. PATTERSON'S division having been ordered to other points, crossing the river is believed to have been a feint to mislead the enemy as to the movements of the other columns.

A large number of Virginians are enlisting in Col. LAMON'S Regiment. When the Federal troops reached Martinsburgh, the leading Secessionists all fled.

MOVEMENTS OF THE HARPER'S FERRY REBELS.

Correspondence of the Washington Star.

WILLIAMSPORT, Md., Wednesday,
June 19—1 A. M.

So far as Gen. JOHNSON'S movements are known, he has not advanced north of Martinsburgh, though it was ten hours since given out by disaffected people hereabouts, that his purpose was immediately to attack Gen. CADWALLADER. His line is dotted between Martinsburgh and Winchester.

Its strength is variously estimated from 12,000 to 35,000. I believe the least number will cover it.

His object must have been either to have taken CADWALLADER'S advance unawares. if finding he could dare to attempt to do so, or to distract forces from the line of Washington by assuming a threatening position, with the expectation of being able to scamper off suddenly to Manassas after having done so, and to be in position to aid in a desperate forlorn hope advance on MCDOWELL'S column before troops to have been thus decoyed to PATTERSON'S line could get back to the Federal Metropolis.

In both these objects his retrograde movement seems to have proved a failure already; as CADWALLADER evidently kept himself well advised of his (JOHNSON'S) progress in this direction, and so disposed of his advancing column by promptly recrossing the river and concentrating it on vantage ground, as to render an assault upon it hopeless; while PATTERSON has already so strengthened CADWALLADER by sending up heavy reserves, as that not only no more troops are necessary to be brought here from your city, but the very fine Rhode Island Regiment can be conveniently spared to resume at once their old position on the Washington line.

As at present posted JOHNSON'S line must give way whenever seriously assailed by CADWALLADER'S troops, and I do not perceive that a forward movement on C.'s part is likely to be delayed forty-eight hours longer.

It appears to be well understood by the people around me, that JOHNSON must necessarily speedily fall back towards Manassas.

TREASONABLE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICK, Md., Thursday, June 20.

In the Legislature, to-day, Mr. GORDON submitted a resolution declaring that the debt now being incurred by the General Government in prosecuting the war is unconstitutional, and of no binding force upon the States which do not consent thereto, and that Maryland will not hold itself bound for any portion of its payment. Adopted.

Mr. BRISCOE submitted a report repealing those sections of the code, giving to the Governor any power over the disposition of the arms of the State, and suspending the enforcement of any bond for the return of the State arms heretofore loaned to any military organization. Adopted.

The object of this measure is to prevent the Governor from reclaiming the arms now in possession of the secession portion of the State military. The taking of the disposition of the army out of his hands, was one feature of the Public Safety bill, which was attempted to be passed some weeks since, and which raised such a storm of indignation throughout the State.

Resolutions were submitted by Mr. DENNIS, of Somerset, declaring the acts of the General Government unconstitutional and tyrannical, and in favor of an immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy. These were adopted—Yeas, 47, nays 4.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 20.

Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff left here this morning, to take command of the army in the Western part of Virginia.

FOUR NEW REGIMENTS FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 20.

It is understood that the President has called for four additional regiments from Massachusetts, making in all ten regiments.

THE THIRD IOWA REGIMENT.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Thursday, June 20.

The Third Iowa Regiment, encamped at Keokuk, has orders to hold itself in readiness to march into Missouri.

[illegible]ND NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 20.

The Second New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. GILMAN MARSTON, arrived from Portsmouth shortly afternoon to-day. The regiment was received by a delegation of the Sons of New-Hampshire, the Cadets, acting as an escort. They marched through many of the principal streets to Music Hall, where a bountiful collation was spread. The Hall was superbly decorated. MARSHAL P. WILDER presided.

After the collation the regiment marched to the Common, and was reviewed by Gov. BERRY and Ex-Gov. GOODWIN, of New-Hampshire, and Gov. ANDREW.

The crowd and enthusiasm were greater, if possible, than on any similar occasion.

The regiment left at 5½ o'clock by special train and steamboat, *via* Fall River, for New-York. The regiment number 1,050, including a batalion of Rifles, and is one of the noblest that has left for the war.

The field service, including 90 horses, 21 baggage-wagons, ambulances, &c., was sent forward this forenoon.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION OF GEN. LYON.

BOONEVILLE, Thursday, June 20.

The following proclamation was issued to day:

BOONEVILLE, Tuesday, June 18.

To the People of Missouri:

Upon leaving St. Louis, in consequence of war made by the Governor of this State against the Government of the United States, because I would not assume on its behalf to relinquish its duties and abdicate its rights of protecting loyal citizens from the oppression and cruelties of the Secessionists in this State, I published an address to the people, in which I declared my intention to use the force under my command for no other purpose than the maintenance of the authority of the General Government and the protection of the rights and property of all law-abiding citizens.

The State authorities, in violation of an agreement with Gen. HARNEY on the 21st of May last, had drawn together and organized upon a large scale the means of warfare, and having made a declaration of war, they abandoned the Capital, issued orders for the destruction of the railroad and telegraph lines, and proceeded to this point to put into execution their hostile purposes towards the General Government. This devolved upon me the necessity of meeting this issue to the best of my ability, and, accordingly, I moved to this point with a portion of the force under my command, attacked and dispersed the hostile forces gathered here by the Governor, and took possession of the camp equipage left and a considerable number of prisoners, most of them young and of immature age, and who represent that they have been misled by frauds, ingeniously devised and industriously circulated by designing leaders, who seek to devolve upon unreflecting and deluded followers, the task of securing the object of their own false ambition.

Out of compassion for these misguided youths, and to correct the impressions created by unscrupulous calumniators, I liberated them upon the condition that they will not serve in the impending hostilities against the United States Government.

I have done this in spite of the well-known facts that the leaders in the present rebellion, having long experienced the mildness of the General Government, still feel confident that this mildness cannot be overtaxed even by factious hostilities, having in view its overthrow; but lest, in the case of the late Camp Jackson affair, this clemency shall still be misconstrued, it is proper to give warning that the Government cannot always be expected to indulge in it, to the compromise of its evident welfare.

Hearing that those plotting against the Government have falsely represented that the Government troops intended a forcible and violent invasion of Missouri, for purposes of military despotism and tyranny, I hereby give notice to the people of this State that I shall scrupulously avoid all interference with the business rights and property of every description recognized by the laws of the State, and belonging to law-abiding citizens. But it is equally my duty to maintain the paramount authority of the United States with such force as I have at my command, which will be retained only so long as opposition make it necessary, and that it is my wish and shall be my purpose to visit any unavoidable rigor arising in this issue upon those only who provoke it.

All persons who, under the misapprehensions above mentioned, have taken up arms, or who are now preparing to do so, are invited to return to their homes and relinquish their hostilities towards the Federal Government, and are assured that they may do so without being molested for past occurrences.

(Signed) H. LYON,
Brigadier U. S. Army, Commanding.

SEIZURES OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 20.

Two field pieces and a number of muskets were captured by the Iowa troops at Hudson, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, on Wednesday.

Twenty-three Secessionists were also captured at Cameron, part of whom have been released on parole, and the balance retained for examination.

Several wagon loads of powder, eight cannon, and seventy head of cattle, have been captured by the Federal troops at Rolla. Twenty-five prisoners were also taken.

Col. SOLOMON'S Fifth Regiment, Reserve Corps, left Rolla on the 17th for Springfield, in the southwestern part of the State. Col. SIEGEL'S regiment will soon follow.

The examination of J. W. TUCKER, editor of the *Journal*, has been postponed till the 2d July.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT BOONEVILLE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Thursday, June 20.

The steamer *Sunshine*, from Booneville, brings an official confirmation of the defeat of the State forces on Monday. The official statement of the killed is not yet received, but the loss of the State troops is not over 20. The Federal loss is two killed, nine wounded and one missing. The State troops numbered over 2,000, and lost 1,500 stand of arms, considerable ammunition, stores, and a number of horses and mules.

Gov. JACKSON is supposed to have gone to Arkansas.

The steamer *Macon* is at Arrow Rock with the State troops on board.

It is thought they will make another stand at Lexington, under Col. WIGHTMAN, formerly of the United States Army.

THE INDEPENDENCE SKIRMISH.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, June 19.

In the skirmish at Independence, on the 13th, Capt. HOLLOWAY, the rebel commander, and five other officers, were shot by their own troops, while trying to prevent the outflanking of the Federals. During the parley three Federals were wounded.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The transport *City of New-York*, lying at Pier No. 29, North River, will depart for Pensacola on Saturday. She has a cargo of coal and shot.

The steamship *State of Georgia*, for Fort Pickens, sailed yesterday afternoon. She has on board sixty-four men and five officers of WILSON'S Zouaves, who were left behind. The officers are Capt. WHITING, Adjutant HEART, Lieutenants LATHAM and DENSLOW, Ensign BLACH.

MAIL ROBBERS.

The Richmond *Examiner* publishes the following:

"We have just seen a letter from AMOS A. LAWRENCE, of Boston, well known to the country as one of her men of capital, and a leading Black Republican, in full confidence of President LINCOLN and his Government at Washington. It is addressed to ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, and incloses a draft for $1 000, *as a part of the pay* intended for his services in betraying those confiding portion of the people of Tennessee who have stood by him in support of the maintenance of the Federal Union We give this letter to the public. *It was intercepted in its passage to* JOHNSON, and is now in the possession of a reliable gentleman of this city. There is no doubt of the genuineness of the letter.

Let the people of Tennessee ponder over this letter, and ask themselves if so base a traitor should longer exist in her midst.

So blasting a crime cannot be resented with too dire a vengeance by the people of Tennessee. He ought to be arrested at once:

"BOSTON, May 18—DEAR SIR: If your note to me were printed in our newspapers, it would be good for ten thousand dollars in three days' time. But of course I must only use it as a private letter.

In order that you shall be sure of something at once, I write below that a draft which some of your Union bankers or merchants may be willing to cash at the usual premium for Eastern exchange. Probably GARDNER & CO., EVANS & CO., DOUGLAS & CO., of Nashville, will know it.

The Government will soon exhibit a power which will astonish even you The nullifiers have been playing into SCOTT'S hands for three weeks, and they have lost the game. Yours, with regard,

AMOS A. LAWRENCE.

If you cannot use the draft, return it and tell us what to send

BOSTON, May 18.—At sight, without grace, pay to ANDREW JOHNSON, or order, one thousand dollars, for value received, and charge to my account.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE.

To MASON LAWRENCE & CO., Boston.

Across the face of the draft is the acceptance of MASON, LAWRENCE & CO.

The original of this letter is now in the hands of Gov. HARRIS. Several previous letters have also been detected."

Of course, the Secessionists could only get possession of this letter by robbing the mail.

[For other Rebellion News see Eighth Page.]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

$368,000 IN SPECIE.

Arms Ordered for the Federal Government.

Prince Napoleon Forbidden to Visit the United States.

OUR LONDON AND PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

EFFECT OF THE DEATH OF COUNT CAVOUR.

Another Letter from the Times Correspondent at the South.

Serious Illness of Garibaldi.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. SHANNON, which left Liverpool at 10 A. M. on the 8th, and Queestown on the evening of the 9th inst, arrived here yesterday morning. She brings $368,000 in specie.

The *Kangaroo* arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 6th, and Liverpool on the evening of the 7th.

The *Arago* arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 7th.

The *Parana* reached Galway on the night of the 7th.

A letter from Frankfort in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, says that a well-known banking-house in that city had received an order from the Government of the United States for 275 000 muskets. The Commissioners for the Southern States were also, it is said, shortly expected in Germany on a similar errand.

In the House of Commons, on the 6th, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reply to Lord STANLEY, stated that the Government had information with respect to the statement that a regiment of Canadian Volunteers had offered its services to the Northern States.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th, Mr. LIDDELL asked whether the action of Government in interdicting privateers and armed ships in the service of either of the American parties from bringing prizes into British ports was in accordance with former practice?

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said the Queen's Advocate had been consulted, and his opinion was favorable to the right of interdiction, which, he said, the law of nations gave to every Power. Her Majesty's Government had accordingly given directions to prevent the entrance of such prizes into the ports of the United Kingdom and of the Colonies.

Col. WILSON PATTEN appealed to Mr. GREGORY to postpone his notice in reference to the expediency of promptly recognizing the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. GREGORY said his only object was to make a fair statement of the case of the Southern States, as that of the Northern States had already been laid before the public. At the same time, if it was the wish of the House, he had no objection to postpone the motion. After a short conversation the motion was postponed *sine die*.

Eloquent tributes to the memory of Count CAVOUR were paid by Lords PALMERSTON and JOHN RUSSELL, while "The O'DONOHUE" denounced CAVOUR'S hostility to the Pope.

The English journals, in their obituary notices of Count CAVOUR, speak almost universally in a highly eulogistic strain, and regard his death as a great national calamity for Italy. The London *Times* says there is no need to conclude the game of CAVOUR over, and not to be played out; there will be other Cavours raised up by his example, and before another year we shall see whether the example of the great Italian statesman is buried in the grave.

Mr. CORDEN had been formally presented at Guildhall with the freedom of the City of London, in acknowledgment of his services in connection with the commercial treaty between England and France. Mr. CORDEN'S reception was very enthusiastic. In his speech he dwelt upon the advantages likely to be conferred by the treaty of commerce, but deplored the vast warlike preparations of both countries, as detrimental to the benefits which free-trade would confer.

The English census returns show the population of England and Wales to be 20,205,504—an increase of 2,169,576 during the past ten years. The population of London is 2,803,034, an increase of 440,798 upon 1851. The emigration from the United Kingdom in ten years was 2,249,355.

Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF had been lecturing in Liverpool on the American War—taking a decidedly Northern view of the case.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says that the Emperor has interdicted Prince NAPOLEON visiting the United States, but the Prince will travel through Canada.

The French war vessels *Foudre*, *Lavoisier* and *Catinet*, were soon to sail to reinforce the squadron on the North American station, under the orders of Rear-Admiral RAYNAUD.

It was reported that Count ARESE and the Marquis D'AZEGLIO had arrived in Paris, also the Marquis DE VILLAMARINA.

Count CAVOUR'S death caused considerable sensation in Paris, and the Bourse was much depressed. Rentes had declined to 67@60 ex-dividend, at which they closed on the 7th.

It was stated that the Emperor had sent an autograph letter to VICTOR EMANUEL on the death of CAVOUR, and that he had not only revoked his edict against Prince NAPOLEON'S visiting Italy, but had sent a request to the Prince to go to Turin immediately.

The death of Count CAVOUR caused manifestations of the deepest regret at Turin. The wearing of mourning was general. All the shops and the Bourse were closed. The municipality had issued a proclamation urging upon the people the necessity for firmness and constancy.

The King visited CAVOUR on the evening before his death. The *Official Gazette* announces that CAVOUR'S last moments were perfectly peaceful, and that in dying he expressed his profound faith in the destinies of Italy.

The King is said to have sent for Baron RICASOLI and Signor RATAZZI.

At the reopening of the Italian Chambers on the 6th, the President announced the death of Count CAVOUR amid profound expressions of grief on the part of the Assembly. He spoke of the great loss Italy had sustained, and described the signal services rendered by CAVOUR.

Signor RATAZZI then said:

"The Chamber should participate in the Italian national mourning, by suspending the sittings for three days. We are deeply afflicted by the misfortune which has deprived us of the wisdom of so illustrious a statesman. We must not, however, allow ourselves to be discouraged, nor quit the path which we have hitherto followed. He whom we now mourn expressed in his last moments his unshaken faith in the future of Italy, showing himself convinced that the principles of unity and independence would fully triumph. We firmly hold this faith. Agreeing among ourselves, let us sincerely rally around the throne of a valiant and loyal Prince, and we shall then be able to attain the end to which, thanks to our tenacity, we are happily so near."

Signor MINGHETTI, Minister of the Interior, then announced that the Ministry felt it necessary to remain provisionally in office.

The Tribunal of the Chamber of Deputies was to be draped with black for twenty days. The Senate had taken the same resolution.

Prince PIOMBINO having refused to withdraw his signature from the petition, for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, had been exiled by the Pope.

The obsequies of Count CAVOUR were performed on the 7th, with almost royal pomp. All the great bodies of State, and in fact the whole population of Turin took part. All the houses were draped with black.

The *Nationalities* of the 8th states that GARIBALDI was rather seriously ill at Caprera. It is also stated that the Pope was unwell and had slight symptoms of fever.

The *Opinione* of Turin says the King had intrusted Baron RICASOLI with the formation of a Ministry. The Baron was, however, confined to his bed, owing to the deep impression made upon him by the death of CAVOUR.

The *Czas* says: "The Pope has sent an autograph letter to the Emperor of Russia, rejecting his request to issue a Papal Bull against the manifestation of the Poles, and threatening the Emperor with the judgment of God, on account of his persecution of the Christian Church, and the slaughter of unarmed people." The *Czas* supposes that in consequence of this letter the Emperor of Russia will recall Count KISSELIEFF from Rome.

The remains of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF were to be removed to Sebastopol.

It was generally believed that Gen. LAMBERT would accept the Governorship of Poland.

The collection of taxes in Hungary by military execution was being everywhere carried out with the greatest severity.

In Vienna the news of CAVOUR's death caused a fall of 1½ ⅌ cent. in Metalliques.

The Brazil mails had reached England, but there is nothing of moment in the details additional to the telegrams already received.

The American dispatch boat *Pulaski*, with the Commodore on board, arrived at Buenos Ayres on the 23d April, from Montevideo. The gun-boat *Seminole* was also at Buenos Ayres. The U. S. frigate *Congress* was at Rio Janeiro on the 9th May.

It is reported that the Sultan's health continued unfavorable, and inspired great uneasiness.

It is asserted that the Porte had received a dispatch from FUAD PASHA, declaring that he guarantees the tranquillity of the Lebanon.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

Defeat of the War Programme for 1861—Col. Fremont's Purchases—An Attempt to recover the China Fleet—A Wedding in High Life.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 7, 1861.

The death of the Count CAVOUR, which is here the great event of the moment, will not, perhaps, change the policy of the Italian Government. For the duration of the present year that policy was fixed, while for the coming year there was as much uncertainty in the mind of M. CAVOUR, no doubt, as in that of the other leading men of Italy. But let not the friends of Italy despair for the future of the new born country because of the death of the great leader and director of its destinies, for there are other men of worth in the Italian councils, who were only overshadowed by the towering genius of CAVOUR, and who, now that their pivot and guide is removed, will come to the surface, and clustering together in a common bond of patriotism, will finish the work so gloriously commenced by their late distinguished chief.

The journals of Turin say that the disease of Count CAVOUR was typhoid fever. But he was bled six times, and it is incredible that even Italian physicians, partial as they are to blood-letting in acute disease, should have resorted to such frequent bleedings, if the disease were of a typhoid character. It is more probable that the disease was a cerebral fever, brought on by excessive mental labor.

A month ago we were to have had a general European war; the train was laid, the artillerymen stood ready to apply the match, and all Europe held its breath in anticipation of the explosion. NAPOLEON was to have given the word to the agents of the revolution at Paris, who were to have set the ball rolling in their respective countries. Thus the Hungarians were to commence on the Dalmatian coast, Denmark was to provoke Prussia to blows, NAPOLEON was to have marched to the Rhine in the north, and increased his forces in aid of Italy in the south; the latter was to have crossed the Po, and attacked the Austrians in Venetia, *and the French troops were to have remained in Syria*, no matter if a war with England should have resulted. But all this was contingent upon an alliance for life or death between France and Russia—an alliance which failed by the late events at Warsaw. The Poles and their cause are immensely popular with the French people; and after the unpopularity which the Czar gained in France by his brutal suppression of the revolt, NAPOLEON did not dare consummate the alliance. It was then that KOSSUTH, KLAPKA and TURR wrote from Paris to their friends in Hungary that there was no hope from NAPOLEON this year, and that they must stop proceedings for the present. It was this news that increased the political complications that surrounded the Count TELEKI, and brought on that state of despondency which caused his suicide.

So that the great struggle is indefinitely postponed, and the different Powers are commencing to disarm. Italy has made the first step in this direction, France and Austria will follow, and soon the general fear of war will have been allayed. All eyes are now turned toward America. The *Charivari* gives a caricature this morning, which represents Mars with a 32-pounder under his arm, and a traveling sac in his hand full of 6-pounders, about to start for America. Behind him is a ship ready to sail, and on a box near him sits Bellona. Mars says to the goddess of war, "Come Bellona, get up, there's work to be done across the ocean—March!"

This brings one naturally to speak on the subject of arms. Col. FREMONT, who is going to take home with him arms, ammunition and accoutrements complete for 10,000 men, is still detained by this negotiation. But seeing the length of time it requires to equip men for the field at home, he feels that he can prepare here for war more rapidly than at home. His contract reaches $250,000. The first purchase he made reached $75,000, and what is curious, they were rifles, (Enfield,) bombs, percussion-caps, and other articles, belonging to the Pope. They had been prepared on contract for the Papal army, but on account of the defeat of LAMORICIERE, had never been delivered, nor, I believe, paid for. I am now told, that if the American Government will make a direct demand on the French Government, through the American Minister here, for arms from the French manufactories, it will be granted. The greatest arm of modern warfare is the small rifled field piece (6 and 12 pounders) of the French army, mounted in a large proportion as flying artillery. It was these that did most in deciding the battles, in the late Italian campaign, in favor of the French, and they must decide any field-battle in favor of the side that has most of them. The Government ought, by all means, to ask the permission of the French Government to buy from its shops a hundred of these guns—fifty for the Eastern, and fifty for the Western Division of the army.

A Col. HENDERSON is the agent of the rebels in London for the purchase of arms. His Bankers, Messrs. PEABODY & MORGAN, have, I am told, already paid out large sums of money to manufacturers of arms.

There remains a small knot of Secessionists in Paris, of whom Mr. THOS. BUTLER KING and Ex-Consul BEVERLY TUCKER are the most prominent.

Mr. FAULKNER is traveling in England and Scotland sight-seeing.

The French papers have got hold of Judge ROST's name, (which they spell Prost, however,) and they make this gentleman travel about to all points of the compass, when, in fact, he is resting quietly with his colleagues at the Westminster Hotel, at London. He has made one voyage, however, to Paris and back.

An aged Commodore of the United States Navy and a Naval Captain have just arrived here from Washington, on their way to China, to take the China fleet out of the hands of a Commodore, whose fidelity to the Stars and Stripes is suspected, and bring it home. The mission is a secret one, but by the time this notice returns to Europe it can do no harm, as the officers go by the English Overland Mail route, and will soon be out of the way of telegraphs.

Messrs. FOGG and HARVEY, Ministers to Switzerland and Portugal, have arrived at Paris, and are stopping for a week at the Hotel du Louvre, before proceeding to their posts.

A gentleman informs me that he heard a prayer by Rev. Mr. SPURGEON, in his church in London, on Sunday evening last, in favor of President LINCOLN and the cause of the North, which he characterizes as the most beautiful and powerful prayer he ever heard in his life. The whole audience was moved to tears, and even sobbed aloud at the eloquent preacher's appeals to God and to civilized mankind in aid of so holy and so righteous a cause as that in which the North is engaged.

Mr. RUSSELL's first letter to the London *Times*, since his return to New-York from the South, has thrown a wet cloth over the spirits of the friends—the very few friends, I ought to say—of JEFF. DAVIS in England and France; for, as drowning men cling to straws, Mr. RUSSELL's faint praise of the South, while he remained there, sufficed for the gentlemen above referred to, to class him among their friends. I am informed, on good authority, that two of Mr. RUSSELL's first letters from the South were suppressed by the *Times*, because they were too much in favor of the North; it is a wonder they published this last one.

The Paris *Moniteur* refers to the irritation produced at London by the "strange language" uttered at the Hotel du Louvre meeting by certain American diplomats. But the same article shows us that in the French Ministry of the Interior (where the *Moniteur* is edited,) they perceive as well as anybody the fright which England is taking at the threat that the Tri color of France and the Stars and Stripes of the United States may perhaps once more be allied against the Union-jack of England. The tone of the English Government and journals within the last few days toward us is regarded here as a regular break-down.

I must find room to notice a wedding in American fashionable life, which took place here yesterday. You will recollect an eulogium I passed some months ago on the musical talent of a very young and very beautiful American lady, who had been in Europe two years studying under GARCIA and ROMANI—Miss LILLIE GREENOUGH, of Cambridge, Mass. This lady was married yesterday to Mr. CHARLES MOULTON, son of a New-York millionaire, who has lived in Paris the last twenty years. The occasion brought together a very brilliant assembly of American and French residents and visitors.

AMERICUS.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN ENGLAND.

The Tone of the English Press—Some Excuses For It—The Southern Commissioners—Their Misfortunes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 8, 1861.

It is natural enough that Americans should feel somewhat sore at the way the English Press talks about American affairs, and yet it is certain that they have treated us with much more fairness and candor than they ever have shown towards the Continental Powers or among themselves. Even the *Times*, which never was known to acknowledge an error or state a proposition with perfect fairness, deprecates the effect of its own policy, instead of acting the bully, as it naturally prefers to do. Parliament has been still more cautious. In America it would have been impossible to prevent individual members in Congress from commenting as they liked on English affairs, and the more loudly the more opposition they found. But the solitary cases in which unpleasant remarks have been made in Parliament have been so coldly received, and occasionally so severely commented on by the Ministry, that members are now very shy of bringing such treatment on their heads. Lord JOHN RUSSELL has taken every opportunity to place himself right on the question, both by snubbing obtrusive members and by hurrying to counteract the effects of his own proclamation. The measure that he announced, lately, of closing all British ports to the prizes of both belligerent parties, completely destroys the bad effects of the proclamation, and strains a point of law if anything in our favor, for the prohibition to us who have all our own ports open, is practically nothing at all, while to the Southerners it is everything, and knocks their plan of privateering directly in the head. The measure is important, too, in another way, as a step in international law towards the abolition of privateering and the capture of private property on the ocean. Two of the great maritime Powers now agree to stamp the whole practice with the mark of their disapprobation. The United States have always held this doctrine, and, according to the last American advices, have very lately offered to join England and France in asserting it as a fundamental principle of international law, so that there seems at last to be some hope that this piece of barbarism will be quietly laid away on the shelves of history forever.

It seems that the Southern Commissioners are not altogether pleased with the course things have taken; and certainly their programme has not been entirely acted out. They have had two interviews with Lord JOHN RUSSELL, unofficial of course, and the last one was not satisfactory, at least so the story goes. What passed there no one knows, of course, except those who are in their confidence, but soon after the last one the prohibition of their prizes to British ports was announced, and it is not unreasonable to guess that they went to Lord JOHN to remonstrate against it, for it is the death-blow to their hopes, at least for the present. Lord JOHN's reply is as unknown as their communication, but the measure was duly announced in the House of Commons, so that it could hardly have been very satisfactory. Another sign that they are not much at their ease is a story universal here that one of them has written a letter to the editor-proprietor of the *Times*, complaining of the manner in which that journal has treated the Confederate States. No such letter has been published, but such is the story notwithstanding.

Even this does not yet complete the list of their disasters, routed completely though it proves them to be. They have all along labored hard to build up a party in Parliament, and not without success. On this they relied to get their case before the public, or if necessary, to force the attention of the Ministry. They have burrowed under all London to effect this, and canvassed Parliament as if they were lobby-agents at Washington. They had found a champion—such as he was—in Mr. GREGORY, the member from Galway, and for the last two months he has continually had in hand a motion for the recognition of their Confederacy. Again and again he has tried to get his motion before the House with a perseverance that showed what importance his friends and advisers placed upon it. Again and again he has been forced to postpone the discussion, from the silent opposition of the Ministry and the obstinate coldness of members, both Conservative and Liberal. Only a short time ago he took the occasion to declare that he would not consent to another postponement, but was determined to press his motion, and have it discussed on the 7th of June. All the Americans were accordingly on the watch yesterday, and a great debate was anticipated, which would give us some little knowledge how parties stood with regard to our affairs. It was understood that champions on both sides were all ready, and had their notes and statistics in their pockets. Every one who could get a permit went early, to get a seat in the narrow gallery of the House of Commons. The motion was in order among the first of the day's proceedings, but no sooner had the preliminary business been dispatched, than, without waiting for Mr. GREGORY, another member, Mr. W. PATTEN, Member for West Lancashire, and a Conservative, arose and made a direct appeal to Mr. GREGORY, warmly and universally cheered by the House, not to proceed with the discussion of his motion. The applause that his remarks received was an indication of the sentiment of the House, that Mr. GREGORY, with all the pertinacity in the world, could not venture to disregard. He yielded to what was evidently the universal wish, and postponed his motion *sine die*, with the evident reluctance that showed how conclusive he felt this result to be, at least for the present. The following is the whole debate:

Mr. W. PATTEN—I wish to make an appeal to my honorable friend the member for Galway, (Mr. GREGORY,) whether he thinks it absolutely necessary that he should proceed with the motion, of which he has given notice. I believe I speak the opinion of a great number of members—I know that I give expression to the feelings of my constituents, who are deeply interested in maintaining friendly relations with the Northern States of America—when I say that it would be very inexpedient at this moment to discuss that question. [Cheers.] If my honorable friend does not think it incumbent upon him to proceed with the motion, I can assure him that it is the desire of a large portion of her Majesty's subjects that he should not do so. [Cheers.]

Mr. GREGORY—In reply to the question, I can assure the honorable member that I am the last man to involve the house in any embarrassment, or to take any course which would in the slightest degree be prejudicial to the interests of this country. I thought it was only fair that I should bring forward this question, because I deemed it only fair that a community involved in war should be heard in their defence, and that they should have an opportunity of justifying the course which they have pursued; and the only object I had in view in bringing this statement before the house was, that I might endeavor, if possible, to give a fair, and what I believe a perfectly impartial, statement of the differences which exist between the two sections of that country. But I must say that, although I felt myself almost pledged to do so, in consequence of letters published in papers by the United States Plenipotentiaries, although this country has, up to the present moment, only heard one part of the question, and is only influenced by the Northern press, and by information reaching from Northern sources—[hear, here]—yet, seeing there is such a strong feeling in the house on this subject—[cheers]—and being unwilling as I am to aggravate in the slightest degree or to embitter this contest, I will not do what I hope I never shall do, put myself in opposition to the wishes of the house—(cheers)—and therefore I shall postpone this motion till some future opportunity. [Mr. BRIGHT—Withdraw it.] The honorable gentleman says withdraw it, but I shall postpone it *sine die*, with the hope of having an opportunity at some future time before the close of the session of bringing forward the subject, for I must say that I think it most unfair and unjust that all these publications should be circulated throughout the country, in which the Southern Confederacy are accused of an unwarrantable offence, and the members of that Confederacy as traitors, and that they should have no opportunity of putting forward their case in such a manner that it may be dispassionately considered.

Mr. FORSTER (Bradford) asked if it was the intention of the hon. member to postpone his motion or to withdraw it altogether.

Lord R. CECIL—I hope it is understood on behalf of those who do not take the same view as the hon. gentleman—[Order, order.]

The Speaker said there was no question before the House, and the honorable member was out of order.

Mr. M. MILNES asked if the honorable member for Bradford intended to postpone his motion, because it was perfectly competent for him to proceed, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the other motion. [Cries of "Withdraw"]

Mr. FORSTER said he would explain in a few words the course he wished to adopt. [Cries of "Order, order."] He agreed that it was most undesirable to have a discussion on the merits of the quarrel between the two sections of the States of America. The honorable member, amidst considerable interruption, proceeded to say that he would withdraw his motion, if the motion of the honorable member for Galway were indefinitely postponed.

The meaning of all this must not be mistaken. No doubt the energy which the House showed in quenching Mr. GREGORY was partly due to the sympathy which is felt for the North. But the real motive for all this nervousness is, that the English do not wish to offend either party unless they are forced to it. Their interests on each side are too great to be risked by the foolish talk of Members of Parliament. I am convinced that if neutrality were by any chance made impossible, they would not hesitate to throw their weight into our scale, unless more American diplomats try to drive and kick them into it, in which case they might kick back. Just now, however, everything is in the best possible order. The Southern Commissioners have been driven out of the field here. Our own representatives never had more weight and influence, and the English never gave themselves half so much trouble as now to refrain from all tender topics.

This is, I believe, the only matter of much interest that has occurred this last week. The Ministry have weathered their last danger in the House of Lords, and are firm, it is to be hoped, for another year. Everything is sailing on quietly and peacefully. Only the death of CAVOUR has thrown a gloom over the country, as though some great Englishman were being carried to-day to his grave.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

EFFECT OF THE SEWARD-DAYTON DISPATCH—CONFEDERATE RECOGNITION DISPOSED OF—CORRUPT AGENCIES EMPLOYED BY THE SOUTHERN EMISSARIES—GENERAL INDICATIONS OF ENGLISH SENTIMENT.

LONDON, Saturday, June 8, 1861.

The decided but respectful tone of Mr. SEWARD's instructions to Mr. DAYTON, and the declared determination of the Executive to commence hostilities against any Government that recognizes the Southern Commissioners in their official capacity, have had a good effect upon the tone of feeling in the English Parliament toward the United States. Mr. GREGORY's motion was to have come up this afternoon for the recognition of the Southern "Confederacy." Members were in attendance expecting that it would be pressed upon the House. But almost immediately after the opening ceremonies were disposed of Mr. GREGORY arose, and in a few words, stated that not desiring to complicate the interests of the country, he would postpone his motion *sine die*. Mr. DUDLEY MANN sat opposite me under the gallery, and you can fancy what a dark scowl overspread his countenance when the House cheered Mr. GREGORY's announcement. I am informed by a Member of Parliament who has taken a great interest in the present American difficulties, that we shall hear no more of the recognition of the Confederate States of America during the remainder of the session. From information that I have received, there cannot be the slightest doubt but that this rebellion was a matter of conference between JEFF. DAVIS and Mr. GREGORY during the visit of the latter to the United States, months before the incipient stages of the conspiracy were known to any except the traitors and their friends. *And Mr. GREGORY is not the only Member of the British House of Commons who holds a brief for* YANCEY, MANN & CO. These Commissioners have been playing a deep game—they have not only returned Members of Parliament, but they have secured a portion of the Press. Even the *Daily Telegraph*, which was thought to be firm in its advocacy of the liberty-loving principles of the North, has not entirely escaped pollution. Latterly the "leaders" have been written by Mr. THORNTON HUNT, whose character for driving a good bargain is too well known in London. He "sells" every paper to whose columns his clever articles are accessible. What a pity that the son of so illustrious and honorable a man as LEIGH HUNT should so prostitute his talents and disgrace his fair name!

During the most important period of the development of the rebellion, the people of the United States have not been represented in this country, and the Commissioners were able to prejudice some of the best English minds in their favor by their blandishments and misrepresentations. I was informed by a Member of Parliament, the other morning, that for weeks before the arrival of Mr. ADAMS the English Government did not know the wishes of the United States, and even thought that the Southern "Confederacy" would be recognized at Washington. Mr. DALLAS did nothing to undeceive the noble and honorable gentleman occupying the Treasury benches; and another of our diplomatists, and our Consul for this port, Gen. CAMPBELL, were open and unblushing advocates of secession, so that the English Government really did not know what course to take. This will account for much that, up to the present time, has been entirely inexplicable to Americans at home.

Apart from the cotton interest, there is little sympathy among the people for the rebellion. The best men in England grieve over the misfortune, and would gladly avert it. Lancashire and Yorkshire are powerful, but principle will overbalance the mere matter of money-making, and Britain will stand firm in her opposition to the usurpations of the slaveocracy. And another important movement will soon be developed, not only here but on the Continent. England and every other first rate Power in Europe will before long declare "privateering" and "piracy" synonymous. Let Congress provide for the acceptance of the Treaty of Paris, among the first acts after convening in July, and the penalty that awaits the "sea rover" will follow in the wake of every pirate cruiser that steals out of a Southern port.

It is particularly unfortunate that the new American Minister to St. Petersburgh should have rushed into print immediately after his arrival in this country. Mr. CLAY has made himself the subject of exceedingly unpleasant remarks, not only from Englishmen but from his own countrymen—from Americans who have a far greater knowledge of the temper of the public mind than even so astute a man as Mr. CLAY could possibly acquire after a few days residence in the metropolis. His diplomatic inauguration has been most inauspicious. I have not seen an American in England who does not deplore his hasty threats and belligerent boastings. His letter to the *Times* was bad enough, but his speech at the Hotel du Louvre last week was infinitely more irritating. How he can justify himself for so compromising the position of Mr. ADAMS, or interfering with his accredited duties, is more than we resident Americans can comprehend.

This evening, after the debate on the American question was completed, I attended the dramatic readings of Mrs. FRANCES KEY BLUNT, in WILLIS' Rooms, King-street, St. James. The place was literally filled with one of the finest audiences that the West End can produce. Park-lane and Piccadilly turned out to honor the daughter of the author of the "Star-Spangled Banner." Never did an *artiste* have a better opportunity to win complete success, and never did I see a more lamentable failure. I have heard school-girls of sixteen read better. With the exception of a grand overture of OLE BULL, who kindly lent his genius for the occasion, there was nothing in the evening's entertainment worthy of the least commendation.

And this lady, Mrs. BLUNT, the daughter of one of America's noblest and most patriotic sons, is an avowed "Secessionist." We have quite a nest of respectable Yankee rebels in England, and among the most prominent of them is Mrs. COL. WARD, the wife of our present Consul at Bristol, who talks and writes rebellion without stint or measure. You can have no idea how much harm our countrymen occupying prominent places abroad have done and are still doing. They have brought disgrace upon the very name of America, and make her a by-word for shame and dishonor.

We wait anxiously the arrival of every steamer from the United States, as we are expecting some very important and decisive events to occur in the neighborhood of Washington shortly. We have great faith in the united strength of Government and people, and believe that success will attend every stroke which the arm of loyalty wields in the defence of law, order and liberty.

THE LONDON TIMES CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters from Mr. William Russell on his Travels through the South.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, May 6, 2361.

Although I have written two letters since my arrival at Charleston, I have not been able to give an account of many things which have come under my notice, and which appeared to be noteworthy; and now that I am fairly on my travels once more, it seems only too probable that I shall be obliged to pass them over altogether. The rolling fire of the revolution is fast sweeping over the prairie, and one must fly before it or burn. I am obliged to see all that can be seen of the South at once, and then, armed with such safeguards as I can procure, to make an effort to recover my communications. Bridges broken, rails torn up, telegraphs pulled down—I am quite in the air, and air charged with powder and fire. One of the most extraordinary books in the world could be made out of the cuttings and parings of the newspapers which have been published within the last few days. The judgments, statements, asseverations of the Press, everywhere necessarily hasty, ill-sifted and off-hand, do not aspire to even an ephemeral existence here. They are of use if they serve the purpose of the moment, and of the little boys who commence their childhood in deceit, and continue to adolescence in iniquity, by giving vocal utterance to the "sensation" headings of the journals they retail so sharply and so curtly. Talk of the superstition of the Middle Ages; or of the credulity of the more advanced periods of rural life; laugh at the Holy Coat of Treves, or groan over the Lady of Salette; deplore the faith in winking pictures, or in a *communiqué* of the *Moniteur*; moralize on the superstition which discovers more in the liquefaction of the ichor of St. Gennaro than a chemical trick, but if you desire to understand how far faith can see and trust among the people who consider themselves the most civilized and intelligent in the world, you will study the American journals, and read the telegrams which appear in them. One day the Seventh New-York Regiment is destroyed for the edification of the South, and is cut up into such small pieces that none of it is ever seen afterwards. The next day it marches into Washington or Annapolis all the better for the process. Another, in order to encourage the North, it is said that hetacombs of dead were carried out of Fort Moultrie, packed up, for easy traveling, in boxes. Again, to irritate both, it is credibly stated that Lord LYONS is going to interfere, or that an Anglo French fleet is coming to watch the ports, and so on through a wild play of fancy, inexact in line as though the batteries were charged with the *aurora borealis* or Summer lightning, instead of the respectable, steady, manageable offspring of acid and metal, to whose staid deportment we are accustomed at a moderate price for entrance. As is usual in such periods, the contending parties accuse each other of inveterate falsehood, perfidy, oppression and local tyranny and persecution. "Madness rules the hour." The exultation of the South when the flag of the United States was lowered at Sumter has been answered by a shout of indignation and battle-cry from the North, and the excitement at Charleston has produced a reflex action there, the energy of which cannot be described. The apathy which struck me at New-York, when I landed, has been succeeded by violent popular enthusiasm, before which all Laodicean policy has melted into fervent activity. The truth must be that the New-York population did not believe in the strength and unanimity of the South, and that they thought the Union safe, or did not care about it. I can put down the names of gentlemen who expressed the strongest opinions that the Government of the United States had no power to coerce the South, and who have since put down their names and their money to support the Government in the attempt to recover the forts which have been taken. As to the change of opinion in other quarters, which has been effected so rapidly and miraculously that it has the ludicrous air of a vulgar juggler's trick at a fair, the public regard it so little that it would be unbecoming to waste a word about it.

I expressed a belief in a letter, written a few days after my arrival, that the South would never go back into the Union. The North thinks that it can coerce the South, and I am not prepared to say they are right or wrong; but I am convinced that the South can only be forced back by such a conquest as that which laid Poland prostrate at the feet of Russia. It may be that such a conquest can be made by the North, but success must destroy the Union as it has been constituted in times past. A strong Government must be the logical consequence of victory, and the triumph of the South will be attended by a similar result, for which, indeed, many Southerners are very well disposed. To the people of the Confederate States there would be no terror in such an issue, for it appears to me they are pining for a strong Government exceedingly. The North must accept it whether they like it or not. Neither party, if such a term can be applied to the rest of the United States, and to those States which disclaim the authority of the Federal Government, was prepared for the aggressive or resisting power of the other. Already the Confederate States perceive that they cannot carry all before them with a rush, while the North have learnt that they must put forth all their strength to make good a tithe of their lately uttered threats. But the Montgomery Government are now, they say, anxious to gain time, and to prepare a regular army. The North, distracted by apprehensions of vast disturbance in its complicated relations, is clamoring for instant action and speedy consummation. The counsels of moderate men, as they were called, have been utterly overruled.

I am now, however, dealing with South Carolina, which has been the *fons et origo* of the secession doctrines and their development into the full life of the Confederate States. The whole foundation on which South Carolina rests is cotton and a certain amount of rice; or rather she bases her whole fabric on the necessity which exists in Europe for those products of her soil, believing and asserting, as she does, that England and France cannot and will not do without them. Cotton, without a market, is so much flocculent matter encumbering the ground. Rice, without demand for it, is unsalable grain in store and on the field. Cotton at 10 cents a pound is boundless prosperity, empire and superiority, and rice or grain need no longer be regarded. In the matter of slave labor, South Carolina argues pretty much in this way: England and France require our products. In order to meet their wants, we must cultivate our soil. There is only one way of doing so. The white man cannot live on our land at certain seasons of the year; he cannot work in the manner required by the crops. He must, therefore, employ a race suited to the labor, and that is a race which will only work when it is obliged to do so. That race was imported from Africa, under the sanction of the law, by our ancestors, when we were a British Colony, and it has been fostered by us, so that its increase here has been as great as that of the most flourishing people in the world. In other places, where its labor was not productive or imperatively essential, that race has been made free, sometimes with disastrous consequences to itself and to industry. But we will not make it free. We cannot do so. We hold that Slavery is essential to our existence as producers of what Europe requires; nay more, we maintain it is in the abstract right in principle; and some of us go so far as to maintain that the only proper form of society, according to the law of God and the exigencies of man, is that which has Slavery as its basis. As to the slave, he is happier far in his state of servitude, more civilized and religious, than he is or could be if free or in his native Africa.

I have already endeavored to describe the aspect of Charleston, and I will now make a few observations on matters which struck me during my visit to one or two of the planters of the many who were kind enough to give me invitations to their residences in the State. Early one morning I started in a steamer to visit a plantation in the Pedee and Maccamaw district, in the island coast of the State, north of Charleston. Passing Sumter, on which men are busily engaged, under the Confederate flag, in making good damages and mounting guns, we put out a few miles to sea, and with the low sandy shore, dotted with soldiers, and guard-houses, and clumps of trees, on our left, in a few hours pass the Santee River and enter an estuary into which the Pedee and Maccamaw Rivers run a few miles further to the northwest. The steamer ran alongside a jetty and pier, which was crowded by men in uniform waiting for the news and for supplies of creature comforts. Ladies were cantering along the fine hard beach, and some gigs and taxcarts fully laden rolled along very much as one sees them at Scarborough. The soldiers on the pier were all gentlemen of the county. Some, dressed in gray tunics and yellow facings, in high felt hats and plumes and jack-boots, would have done no discredit in face, figure and bearing, to the gayest cavaliers who ever thundered at the heels of Prince Rupert. Their horses, full of Carolinian fire and mettle, stood picketed under the trees along the margin of the beach. Among these men who had been doing the duty of common troopers in patrolling the seacoast were gentlemen possessed of large estates and princely fortunes; and one who stood among them was pointed out to me as captain of a company, for whose uses his liberality provided unbounded daily libations of champagne, and the best luxuries which French ingenuity can safely imprison in those well-known caskets with which Crimean warriors were not unacquainted at the close of the campaign. They were eager for news, which was shouted out to them by their friends in the steamer, and one was struck by the intimate personal cordiality and familiar acquaintance which existed among them. Three heavy guns, mounted in an earthwork defended by palisades, covered the beach and the landing-place, and the garrison was to have been reinforced by a regiment from Charleston, which, however, had not got in readiness to go up on our steamer, owing to some little difficulties between the volunteers, their officers, and the Quartermaster-General's Department.

As the *Nina* approaches the tumble-down wharf, two or three citizens advance from the shade of shaky sheds to welcome us, and a few country vehicles and light phætons are drawn forth from the same shelter to receive the passengers, while the negro boys and girls who have been playing upon the bales of cotton and barrels of rice, which represent the trade of the place on the wharf, take up commanding positions for the better observation of our proceedings. There is an air of quaint simplicity and old fashioned quiet about Georgetown, refreshingly antagonistic to the bustle and tumult of most American cities. While waiting for our vehicle we enjoyed the hospitality of one of our friends, who took us into an old fashioned angular wooden mansion, more than a century old, still sound in every timber, and testifying, in its quaint wainscotings and the rigid framework of door and window, to the durability of its cypress timbers and the preservative character of the atmosphere. In early days it was the crack house of the old settlement, and the residence of the founder of the female branch of the family of our host, who now only makes it his halting-place when passing to and fro between Charleston and his plantation, leaving it the year round in charge of an old servant and her grand-child. Rose-trees and flowering shrubs clustered before the porch and filled the garden in front, and the establishment gave one a good idea of a London merchant's retreat about Chelsea 150 years ago.

At length we were ready for our journey, and, mounted in two light covered vehicles, proceeded along the sandy track, which, after a while, led us to a cut, deep in the bosom of the woods, where silence was only broken by the cry of a woodpecker, the boom of a crane, or the sharp challenge of the jay. For miles we passed through the shades of this forest, meeting only two or three vehicles containing female planterdom on little excursions of pleasure or business, who smiled their welcome as we passed. Arrived at a deep chocolate colored stream, called Black River, full of fish and alligators, we find a flat large enough to accommodate vehicles and passengers, and propelled by two negroes pulling upon a stretched rope, in the manner usual in the ferry-boats of Switzerland, ready for our reception. Another drive through a more open country, and we reach a fine grove of pine and live oak, which melts away into a shrubbery, guarded by a rustic gateway, passing through which we are brought by a sudden turn into the planter's house, buried in trees which dispute with the green sward, and with wild flower-beds, every yard of the space which lies between the hall-door and the waters of the Pedee; and in a few minutes, as we gaze over the expanse of fields, just tinged with green by the first life of the early rice crops, marked by the deep water-cuts, and bounded by a fringe of unceasing forest, the chimneys of the steamer we had left at Georgetown gliding, as it were, through the fields, indicate the existence of another navigable river still beyond. Leaving with regret the verandah which commanded so enchanting a foreground, we enter the house, and are reminded by its low-browed, old-fashioned rooms of the country houses yet to be found in parts of Ireland, or on the Scottish border, with additions made by the luxury and love of foreign travel of more than one generation of educated Southern planters. Paintings from Italy illustrate the walls in juxtaposition with interesting portraits of early Colonial Governors and their lovely womankind, limned with no uncertain hand, and full of the vigor of touch and naturalness of drapery of which COPLEY has left us too few exemplars and one portrait of BENJAMIN WEST claims for itself such honor as his own pencil can give. An excellent library filled with collections of French and English classics, and with those ponderous editions of VOLTAIRE, ROSSEAU, the *Memoires pour Servir*, books of travel and history such as delighted our forefathers in the last century, and many works of American and general history, afford ample occupation for a rainy day. But alas! these, and all things good which else the house affords, can be enjoyed but for a brief season. Just as nature has expanded every charm, developed every grace, and clothed the scene with all the beauty of opened flower, of ripening grain, and of mature vegetation, on the wings of the wind the poisoned breath comes borne to the home of the white man, and he must fly before it or perish. The books lie unopened on their shelves, the flower blooms and dies unheeded, and, pity 'tis true, the old Madeira garnered 'neath the roof, settles down for a fresh lease of life, and sets about its solitary task of acquiring a finer flavor for the infrequent lips of its banished master and his welcome visitors. This is the story, at least, that we hear on all sides, and such is the tale repeated to us beneath the porch when the moon enhances, while softening the loveliness of the scene, and the rich melody of mocking-birds fill the grove.

Within these hospitable doors Horace might banquet better than he did with Nasidienus, and drink such wine as can be only found among the descendants of the ancestry who, improvident enough in all else, learnt the wisdom of bottling up choice old Bual and Sercial ere the demon of oidium had dried up their generous sources forever. To these must be added excellent bread, ingenious varieties of the *galette*, compounded now of rice and now of Indian meal, delicious butter and fruits, all good of their kind. And is there anything bitter rising up from the bottom of the social bowl? My black friends who attend on me are grave as Mussulman Khitmutgars. They are attired in liveries and wear white cravats and Berlin gloves. At night, when we retire, off they go to their outer darkness in the small settlement of negrohood, which is separated from our house by a wooden palisade. Their fidelity is undoubted. The house breathes an air of security. The doors and windows are unlocked. There is but one gun, a fowling-piece, on the premises. No planter hereabouts has any dread of his slaves. But I have seen, within the short time I have been in this part of the world, several dreadful accounts of murder and violence, in which masters suffered at the hands of their slaves. There is something suspicious in the constant never-ending statement that "we are not afraid of our slaves." The curfew and the night patrol in the streets, the prisons and watch-houses, and the police regulations, prove that strict supervision, at all events, is needed and necessary. My host is a kind man and a good master. If slaves are happy anywhere, they should be so with him.

These people are fed by their master. They have upwards of half a pound per diem of fat pork, and corn in abundance. They rear poultry, and sell their chickens and eggs to the house. They are clothed by their master. He keeps them in sickness as in health. Now and then there are gifts of tobacco and molasses for the deserving. There was little labor going on in the fields, for the rice has been just exerting itself to get its head above water. These fields yield plentifully; for the waters of the river are fat, and they are let in, whenever the planter requires it, by means of flood-gates and small canals, through which the flats can carry their loads of grain to the river for loading the steamers.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, May 11, 1861.

The wayfarer who confides in the maps of a strange country, or who should rely upon even the guide-books of the United States, which still lack a Murray or a Bradshaw, may be at times embarrassed by insuperable hills and innavigable rivers. When, however, I saw the three towering stories of the high-pressure steamer *Southern Republic*, on board of which we tumbled down the steep bank of the Alabama River at Montgomery, any such misgivings vanished from my mind. So colossal an ark could have ascended no mythical stream, and the existence and capabilities of the Alabama were demonstrated by its presence.

Punctuality is reputed a rare virtue in the river steamers of the West and South, and seldom leave their wharves until they have bagged a fair complement of passengers, although steaming up and ringing gongs and bells every afternoon for a week or more before their departure, as if travelers were to be swarmed like bees. Whether stimulated by the infectious activity of these "war-times," or convinced that the "politeness of kings" is the best steamboat policy, the grandson of Erin who owns and commands the *Southern Republic*, casts off his fastenings but half an-hour after his promised start, and the short puff of the engine is enlivened by the wild strains of a steam-organ called a "calliope," which gladdens us with the assurance that we are in the incomparable "land of Dixie."

Reserving for a cooler hour the attractions of the lower floor, a Hades consecrated to machinery, freight and negroes, we betake ourselves to the second landing, where we find a long dining hall, surrounded by two tiers of state rooms, the upper one accessible by a stairway leading to a gallery, which divides the "saloon" between floor and roof. We are shown our quarters, which leave much to be desired and nothing to spare, and rush from their suffocating atmosphere to the outer balcony, where a faint breeze stirs the air. There is a roofed balcony above us that corresponds to the second tier of state-rooms, from which a party of excited Secessionists are discharging revolvers at the dippers on the surface and the cranes on the banks of the river.

After we have dropped down five or six miles from Montgomery, the steam-whistle announces our approach to a landing, and, as there is no wharf in view, we watch curiously the process by which our top heavy craft, under the sway of a four-knot current, is to swing round to her invisible moorings. As we draw nigh to a wagon-worn indenture in the bank, the "scream" softens into the dulcet pipes of the "calliope," and the steamer doubles upon her track, like an elephant turning at bay, her two engines being as independent of each other as seceding States, and, slowly stemming the stream, lays her nose upon the bank, and holds it there with the judicious aid of her paddles until a long plank is run ashore from her bow, over which three passengers with valises make way for a planter and his family, who come on board. The gang-plank is hauled in, the steamer turns her head down stream with the expertness of a whale in a canal, and we resume our voyage. We renew these stoppages various times before dark, landing here a barrel and there a box, and occasionally picking up a passenger.

After supper, which is served on a series of parallel tables running athwart the saloon, we return to enjoy from the balcony the cool obscurity of the evening in this climate, where light means heat. As we cleave the glassy surface of the black water the timber-clad banks seem to hem us in more closely and to shut up in the vista before us, and while we glide down with a rapidity which would need but the roar of rapids to prefigure a cataract beyond, we yield to the caprice of fancy, instituting comparisons between the dark perspective ahead and the mystery of the future.

Again a scream and a ruddy light flashes from our prow and deepens the shades around us. This proceeds from the burning of "light wood"—a highly resinous pine—in a wire basket hung on gimbals, and held like a landing net below the bow of the steamer, so as to guide without blinding the pilot, who is ensconced like a Hansom cabman upon its roof. The torch-bearer raises his cresset as we steam up to the bank, and plants it in a socket, when a hawser is seized round a tree, and the crew turn ashore to "wood up." There is a steep, high bank above us, and while dusky forms are flitting to and fro with food for our furnace we survey a long stairway ascending the bank at a sharp angle in a cut, which is lost in the sheds that crown the eminence over head. This stair is flanked on either side by the bars of an iron tramway, up which freight is hauled when landed, and parallel to it is a wooden slide, down which bales of cotton and sacks of corn are shot upon the steamer. One or two passengers slowly ascend, and a voice in the air notifies us that a team is at hand with a load of ladies, who shortly after are seen picking their way down the flight of steps. The cresset is constantly replenished with fresh light wood, and the shadows cast by its flickering flame make us regret that we have not with us a TURNER to preserve this scene, which would have been a study for REMBRANDT or SALVATOR ROSA.

At midnight we halt for a couple of hours at Selma, a "rising town," which has taken a start of late, owing to the arrival of a branch railway that connects it with Tennessee and the Mississippi River. Here a huge *embarcadère*, several stories high, seems fastened to the side of the bank and affords us an opportunity of stepping out from either story of the *Southern Republic* upon a corresponding landing. Upon one of these floors there are hackmen and hotel runners, competing for those who land, and indicating the proximity of a town, if not a city. Our captain had resolved upon making but a short stay, in lieu of tying up until morning—his usual practice—when an acquaintance comes on board and begs him to wait an hour for a couple of ladies and some children whom he will hunt up a mile or so out of town. Times are hard, and the captain very cheerfully consents, not insensible to the flattering insinuation, "You know our folks never go with any one but you if they can help it."

The next day and evening are a repetition of the foregoing scenes, with more plantations in view, and a general air of tillage and prosperity. We are struck by the uniformity of the soil, which everywhere seems of inexhaustible fertility, and by the unvarying breadth of the stream, which, but for its constantly recurring sinuosities, might pass for a broad ship canal. We also remark that the bluffs rarely sink into bottoms susceptible of overflow, and admire the verdure of the primitive forest, a tangle of magnolias in full flower, of laurels, and of various oaks peculiar to this region, and which, though never rising to the dignity of that noble tree in higher latitudes, are many of them extremely graceful. All this sylva of moderate stature is intertwined with creepers, and at intervals we see the Spanish moss, indicating the malarious exhalations of the soil beneath. The Indian corn, upon which the Southerners rely principally for food, has attained a height of two feet, and we are told that, in consequence of the war, it is sown in greater breadth than usual. The cotton plant has but just peeped above the earth, and, alluding to its tenderness, those around us express anxieties about that crop, which, it seems, are never allayed until it has been picked, bagged and pressed, shipped and sold.

As I am not engaged upon an itinerary, let these sketches suffice to convey an idea of the 417 miles of winding river which connect Montgomery with Mobile, to which place the *Southern Republic* conveyed us in 35 hours, stoppings included.

One of the Egyptian pyramids owes its origin to the strange caprice of a princess, and the Southern Republic is said to have been built with the proceeds of an accidental "haul" of Gold Coast natives, who fell into the net of her enterprising proprietor. This worthy, born of Irish parents in Milk-street, is too striking a type of what the late Mr. WEBSTER was wont to call "a Northern man with Southern principles" not to deserve something more than a passing notice.

For out-and-out Southern notions there is nothing in Dixie's Land like the successful emigrant from the North and East. Captain MEAGHER had at his finger's ends all the politico-economical facts and figures of the Southern side of the question, and rested his reason solely upon the more sordid and material calculations of the Secessionists. It was a question of tariffs. The North had, no doubt, provided the protection of a navy, the facilities of mails, the construction of forts, Custom-houses, and Post-offices, in the South, and placed countless well-paid offices at the disposal of gentlemen fond of elegant leisure; but for all these the South had been paying more than their value, and when Abolitionists were allowed to elect a Sectional President, and the system of forced labor, which is the basis af Southern prosperity, was threatened, the South were too happy to take a "snap judgment," as in a *pie poudre* Court, and declare the Federrl compact forfeited and annulled for ever.

During the long second day of our voyage we examined the faces of the proletarians, whose color and consiitutions so well adapt them for the Cyclopian realm of the main deck. Among them we detect several physiognomies which strike us as resembling seedlings from the Gold Coast, rather than the second or third fruits of ancient transplantation. A fellow-traveler gratifies, at the same time, our curiosity and our penetration. There are several native Africans, or as they are called in Cuba, *bonzes*, on board. They are the property of the argumentative Captain, and were acquired by a *coup de main*, at which I have already hinted in this letter. It seems that a club of planters in this State and one or two others, resolved, little more than a year ago, to import a cargo of Africans. They were influenced partly by cupidity and partly by a fancy to set the United States laws at defiance, and to evince their contempt for New-England philanthropy. The job was accepted by an Eastern house, which engaged to deliver the cargo at a certain point on the coast within certain limits of time.

Whether the shipment arrived earlier than anticipated, or whether Capt. MEAGHER was originally designated as the person to whom the bold and delicate manœuvre of landing them should be intrusted, it is certain that on a certain Sunday in last July he took a little coasting trip in his steamer *Czar*, and appeared at Mobile on the following morning in season to make his regular voyage up river. It is no less certain that he ran the dusky strangers in at night by an unfrequented pass, and landed them among the cane-brakes of his own plantation with sufficient celerity to be back at the moorings of the *Czar* without his absence having been noticed. The vessel from which the *bonzes* were delivered was scuttled and sunk, and her master and crew found their way North by rail.

But the parties in interest soon claimed to divide the spoils, when, to their infinite disgust, the enterprising captain very coolly professed to ignore the whole business, and defied them to seek to recover by suit at law property the importation of which was regarded and would be punished as felony, if not as piracy, by the judicial tribunals. A case was made and issue joined, when the captain proved a circumstantial *alibi*, and, having cast the claimants, doled them out a few *bonzes*, perhaps to escape assassination, as shells, while he kept the oyster in the shape of the pick of the importation, which he still holds, reconciling his conscience to the transaction by interpreting it as *salvage*.

All this is told us by our interlocutor, who was one of the losers by the affair, and who stigmatized the conduct of its hero as having been treacherous. The latter, after repeated jocular inquiries, suffers his vanity to subdue his reticence, and finishes by "acknowledging the corn."

In the afternoon of the second day we meet two steamers ascending the river with heavy cargoes, and are told that they are the *Keyes* and the *Lewis*, recently warned off and *not seized* by the blockading squadron off Pensacola. They are deep with provisions for the forces of the Confederate States' army before Pickens, which must now be dispatched from Montgomery by rail.

In Mobile, for the first time since leaving Washington, "we realize" the entire stagnation of business. There are but five vessels in port, chiefly English, which will suffice to carry away the *debris* of the cotton crop. Exchange on the North is unsalable, owing to the impossibility of importing coin through the unsettled country, and bills on London are of slow sale at par, which would leave a profit of 7 per cent. upon the importation of gold from your side.

MOBILE, Sunday, May 12.

The heat of the city rendered an excursion to which I was invited, for the purpose of visiting the forts at the entrance of the bay, exceedingly agreeable, and I was glad to get out from the smell of warm bricks to the breezy waters of the sea. The party comprised many of the leading merchants and politicians of this city, which is the third in importance as a port of exportation in the United States of America. There was not a man among them who did not express, with more or less determination, the resolve never to submit to the rule of the accursed North. Let there be no mistake whatever as to the unanimity which exists at present in the South to fight for what it calls its independence, and to carry on a war to the knife with the Government of the United States. I have frequently had occasion to remark the curious operation of the doctrine of State Rights on the minds of the people; but an examination of the institutions of the country as they actually exist leads to the inference that, where the tyranny of the majority is at once irresponsible and cruel, it is impossible for any man, where the doctrine prevails, to resist it with safety or success. It is the inevitable result of the action of this majority, as it operates in America, first to demoralize and finally to absorb the minority; and even those who have maintained what are called "Union doctrines," and who are opposed to secession or revolution, have bowed their heads before the majesty of the mass, and have hastened to signify their acquiescence in the decisions which they have hitherto opposed. The minority, cowardly in consequence of the arbitrary and vindictive character of the overwhelming power against which it has struggled, and disheartened by defeat, of which the penalties are tremendous in such conflicts as these, hastens to lick the feet of the conqueror, and rushes with frantic cheers after the chariot in the triumph which celebrates its own humiliation. If there be a minority at all on this great question of secession in the Southern States, it hides in holes and corners inaccessible to the light of day, and sits there in darkness and in sorrow, silent and fearful, if not dumb and hopeless. There were officers who had served with distinction under the flag of the United States, now anxious to declare that it was not their flag, and that they had no affection for it, although they were ready to admit they would have continued to serve under it if their States had not gone out. A man's State, in fact, under the operation of these majority doctrines to which I have adverted, holds hostages for his fidelity to the majority, not only in such land or fortune as he may possess within her bounds, but in his family, his relatives and kin, and if the State revolts, the officer who remains faithful to the flag of the United States is considered by the authorities of the revolting State a traitor, and, what is worse, he is treated in the persons of those he leaves behind him as the worst kind of political renegade. Gen. SCOTT, but a few months ago the most honored of men in a Republic which sets such store on military success, is now reviled and abused because, being a Virginian by birth, he did not immediately violate his oath, abandon his post, and turn to fight against the flag which he has illustrated by repeated successes, during a career of half a century, the moment his State passed an ordinance of secession.

An intelligent and accomplished officer, who accompanied me to-day around the forts under his command, told me that he had all along resisted secession, but that when his State went out he felt it was necessary to resign his commission in the United States Army, and to take service with the Confederates. Among the most determined opponents of the North, and the most vehement friends of what are called here "domestic institutions," are the British residents, English, Irish and Scotch, who have settled here for trading purposes, and who are frequently slaveholders. These men have no State rights to uphold, but they are convinced of the excellence of things as they are, or find it their interest to be so.

The waters of two rivers fall into the head of the Bay of Mobile, which is, in fact, a narrow sea creek between low sandy banks, covered with pine and forest trees, broken here and there into islands, extending some thirty miles inland, with a breadth varying from three to seven miles. No attempt has been made apparently to improve the waters, or to provide docks or wharfage for the numerous cotton ships which lie out at the mouth of the Bay, more than twenty-five miles from Mobile. All the cotton has to be sent down to them in lighters, and the number of men thus employed in the cotton season in loading the barges, navigating, and transferring the cargoes to the ships is very considerable, and their rate of wages is high.

The horror entertained by a merchant captain of the shore is well known, and the skippers are delighted at an anchorage so far from land, which at the same time detains the crews in the ships and prevents "running." At present there are but seven ships at the anchorage, nearly all British, and one of the latter appears in the distance hard and fast ashore, though whether she got there in consequence of the lights not being burning or from neglect it is impossible to say. Fort Gaines, on the right bank of the channel, near the entrance, is an unfinished shell of a fort, which was commenced by the United States Engineers some time ago, and which it would not be easy to finish without a large outlay of money and labor. It is not well placed to resist either a land attack or an assault by boats. A high sandbank in front of one of the faces screens the fire, and a wood on another side, if occupied by riflemen, would render it difficult to work the barbette guns. It is not likely, however, that the fort will be attacked. The channel it commands is only fit for light vessels From this fort to the other side of the channel, where Fort Morgan stands, the distance is over three miles, and the deep water channel is close to the latter fort. The position of the Gaines is held by a strong body of Alabama troops—stout, sturdy men, who have volunteered from farm, field, or desk. They are armed with ordinary muskets of the old pattern, and their uniform is by no means uniform; but the men look fit for service. The fort would take a garrison of 500 men if fully mounted, but the parapets are mere partition walls of brickwork crenellated; the bombproofs are unfinished, and, but for a few guns mounted on the sandhills, the place is a defenceless shell-trap. There are no guns in the casemates, and there is no position ready to bear the weight of a gun in barbette. The guns which are on the beach are protected by sandbag traverses, and are more formidable than the whole fortress. The steamer proceeded across the channel to Fort Morgan, which is a work of considerable importance, and is assuming a formidable character under the superintendence of Col. HARDEE, formerly of the United States' Army. It has a regular trace, bastion and curtain, with a dry ditch and drawbridge, well made casemates and bombproofs, and a tolerable armament of columbiads, 42 and 32 pounders, a few 10 inch mortars, and light guns in the external works at the salients. The store of ammunition seems ample. Some of the fuses are antiquated, and the gun carriages are old-fashioned. The open parade and the unprotected gorges of the casemates would render the work extremely unpleasant under a shell fire, and the buildings and barracks inside are at present open to the influences of heat. The magazines are badly traversed and inadequately protected. A very simple and apparently effective contrivance for dispensing with the use of the sabot in shells, was shown to me by Col. MAURY, the inventor. It consists of two circular grummets of rope, one at the base and the other at the upper circumference of the shell, made by a simple machinery to fit tightly to the sphere, and bound together by thin copper wire. The grummets fit the bore of the gun exactly, and act as wads, allowing the base of the shell to rest in close contact with the charge, and breaking into oakum on leaving the muzzle. Those who know what mischief can be done by the fragments of the sabot when fired over the heads of troops, will appreciate this simple invention, which is said to give increased range to the horizontal shell. There must be about sixty guns in this work; it is over-garrisoned, and, indeed, it seems to be the difficulty here to know what to do with the home volunteers. Rope mantlets are used on the breeches of some of the barbette guns. At night the harbor is in perfect darkness. Notwithstanding the defences I have indicated, it would be quite possible to take Fort Morgan with a moderate force, well supplied with the means of vertical fire.

"Are there many mosquitoes here?" inquired I of the waiter on the day of my arrival. "Well, there's a few, I guess; but I wish there were ten times as many." "In the name of goodness why do you say so?" asked I, with some surprise and indignation. "Because we'd get rid of the —— Black Republicans out of Fort Pickens all the sooner," replied he. There is a strange unilateral tendency in the minds of men in judging of the operation of causes and results in such a contest as that which now prevails between the North and the South. The waiter reasoned and spoke like many of his betters. The mosquitoes, for whose aid he was so anxious, were regarded by him as true Southerners, who would only torture his enemies. The idea of these persecuting little fiends being so unpatriotic as to vex the Confederates in their sandy camp never entered into his mind for a moment. In the same way a gentleman of intelligence, who was speaking to me of the terrible sufferings which would be inflicted on the troops at Tortugas and at Pickens by fever, dysentery, and Summer heats, looked quite surprised when I asked him, "Whether these agencies would not prove equally terrible to the troops of the Confederates?"

American Injustice to England.

From the London Times.

The House of Commons, though sometimes impulsive and imprudent in home affairs, yet gives foreigners generally little cause to complain. The constitutional fiction which makes the Queen and her Ministers the sole judges and instruments of diplomatic intercourse is respected by the people's representatives to so high a degree that a word from the Foreign Secretary can generally restrain the most eager speaker and the most curious assemblage. We certainly could hardly have expected that Mr. GREGORY, the gallant defender of those Southern communities, which, cut off from Europe, have no regular champions on this side the Atlantic, would have postponed his motion indefinitely at the bidding of legislative prudence; yet, when the prospect of an argument on the merits of the two hot-headed Federations of America was near, the House with one accord deprecated debate, whether inspired by Southern hospitality or Northern connections. Mr. GREGORY would, no doubt, have made a good speech; he would have said as much for the Southerners as they are capable of saying for themselves, and he would have said it perhaps in better style, free from the exaggeration which marks their utterances and the animosity which they either feel or affect. But the House of Commons would not hear him. Without any expression of opinion from any member of the Cabinet, without any sudden reason for undue reticence, the House exercised its judgment on the general question of discussing American affairs at this crisis, and determined that it would allow no such controversy. Mr. GREGORY would, no doubt, have told us many things more or less new, and borne testimony to the virtues which belong to the patriarchal owners of cotton plantations. The state of the Southern armies, the temper of the people, the position of financial and mercantile affairs, might, no doubt, receive much light from his inquiries, but, though the House was curious, it was still prudent, and the arguments in favor of recognizing the Confederate flag are adjourned indefinitely.

This little episode in one night's Parliamentary sitting should be enough to convince the Northern Americans how foolish and ungrateful were the orations of their diplomatic representatives at Paris the other day. Short of joining the Northern States against the Confederates, as demanded by one of the speakers, there is nothing that the British nation and Legislature have not done for the American people. *The opinion of Englishmen has been pronounced against the pretexts for secession, all taking letters-of-marque by British subjects has been strictly forbidden, and a vessel of the Confederate States is not allowed to bring her prize into any British port, so that the best harbors on every sea throughout the globe are closed to the Southern privateers. But the denial of an audience to Mr. GREGORY is, perhaps, the most significant point of all. The House of Commons has felt that the United States Government would rather there should be no discussion on the contest between themselves and the Southerners.* The Government of the United States takes its stand on a document to which all living Americans are to be bound, because a tenth part of their number agreed to it seventy-five years ago. To enter into legal or constitutional disquisitions would in this case only endanger the theory according to which the United States still claim the allegiance of the Southern States This claim is almost identical with those which Kings, or Cardinals, or sovereign communities have advanced as often as rebellion has broken out against them. That the Southerners have no right to assume any powers but those which their forefathers reserved to their respective States—in other words, that authority and tradition and positive law determine the status of a people instead of the actual desires of the majority—is the doctrine of the North, and, though we conceive it to be most wholesome, and in fact, necessary to the existence of any large State, yet it is certain that it has never obtained in the American Union, *and that the late President, Mr. Buchanan, did not fail to repudiate it, and to acknowledge that it was within the power of each State to secede by the exercise of what he called a revolutionary right.*

In fact, as is almost always the case when war breaks out, there is no question to argue. The Confederate States exist by a breach of the Constitution which was not provided for, because it was held to be impossible When the impoverished, misgoverned, and almost ruined original States combined to form a single nationality there can be no doubt that they had no afterthought, and that, though they battled on the terms of entrance into the Union, yet when once there they considered themselves fused into one nation. All the elaborate argument of President DAVIS fails to show that the Constitution provided the means of its own destruction, and thet, while proclaiming that it was the supreme law of the land, it organized a machinery for setting its plainest distates at defiance. We all know that, from an international point of view, the origin of the Confederate States does not appear very consistent with the laws of any morality, political or other. But, on the other hand, there is the logic of facts. Secession has been complete; a Government has been organized at Montgomery, to which no less than eleven States of the American Union pay implicit obedience. As a general rule, the most successful revolutions in Europe must pass through a phase of anarchy. There was anarchy in Sicily and Naples when GARIBALDI invaded them, and even in 1848 it may be said that the flight of LOUIS PHILIPPE was followed by a period of violence which might have justified the former rulers in reasserting their power, if possible. But far different is the case of the seceded States. There the State Governments are everything; and when South Carolina and Louisiana broke off from the North they carried every element of political life with them. With the exception of a military force, they had every attribute and every right of independent communities. Their President (DAVIS) boasts, with some reason, that the course of regular administration is not altered, and that the pretence of the Northerners to find a rebellion in States so well ordered and content, shows their ignorance of the South, and the tyranny with which they would bend it to their wishes.

Both these parties are ready to avenge on us any advantage which their adversaries may gain from European interference. The North is the more powerful of the two; it is nearer to us, and speaks louder than the Secessionists, and we consequently consider it more than its opponent when the question of neutrality is concerned. But it does not follow that the anger of the Confederates might not also be of much inconvenience, if not danger, to England. They are not likely to threaten us, or to assault us without a threat; they have no Minister to withdraw and no navy to get into conflicts with our own. *But a people who control the great crop which feeds three or four millions of Englishmen must alway be of some importance in the eyes of an Assembly like the House of Commons, and not merely to avoid present trouble, but to deprecate future hatred, the representatives of the British nation wisely refused to discuss the merits of the incensed and implacable combatants.*

Latest by Way of Queenstown.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, June 7.

At the meeting of the Syrian Conference, yesterday, a definitive scheme was agreed to, according to which there will be one Christian Governor for the whole of the Lebanon, to be provisionally appointed by the Porte for three years. The Maronites and Druses are each to have a sub-Governor. Turkish troops will provisionally occupy the main roads of the country.

TURIN, Saturday, June 8.

The Neapolitan and Sicilian Provinces are struck with consternation at the death of Count CAVOUR. At Palermo all the shops were closed on receipt of the mournful intelligence.

The *Official Gazette*, of to day, confirms that the King has ordered the remains of Count CAVOUR to be interred in the Basilick of Supergo.

The King will receive Baron RICASOLI to-day.

The *Opinione* insists that the new Premier should confine himself to appointing Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Marine, and should carry out the programme of Count CAVOUR.

TURIN, Sunday, June 9.

Subscriptions have been opened by the Bankers of Genoa and Turin for erecting a monument to the memory of Count CAVOUR.

LONDON, Sunday morning, June 9.—The announcement is made that the Stadt dues will cease to be levied after the first of July. The English payment for compensation will be a little over £160,000.

Gen. Sir HOPE GRANT was entertained at dinner yesterday by the United Service Club. The Duke of Cambridge presided.

MADRID, Saturday, June 8.

An official denial has been given to the rumor of a treaty between France and Spain for securing the possession of the Antilles

BUCHAREST, Thursday, June 6.

In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Assembly, the Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that the Porte had consented to the complete union of the Danubian Principalities, and that an International Conference would shortly assemble at Paris for the purpose of settling the question in a satisfactory manner.

The National Central Commission has been convened.

The Georgius barracks, valued at four millions of francs, has been destroyed by fire.

PARIS, Sunday, June 9.

The Corps Legislatif last evening held a discussion on the vote for the expenses of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. M. PRICHOU directed the attention of the Assembly to the Syrian question, and said, should the policy of France be thwarted by fresh distrust, the Imperial Government might depend upon the support of the country in their policy.

Mr. BILLAULT replied, and said he hoped the pending negotiations on the Syrian question would lead to a satisfactory result: and he was happy to see that the Corps Legislatif, the French Senate and France attached a serious interest to this question. Mr. BILLAULT continued—The Government of the Emperor has always, and will always fulfill its duty. [Loud cheers.] The Budget was then voted.

BRESLAU, Saturday, June 8, 1861.

According to the advices received from Warsaw, an ordinance has been published there enumerating the articles of dress which the inhabitants are prohibited from wearing, viz: square caps, Polish tunics, amaranth-colored waistcoats and neckties, colored boots and shoes, and any dress of a showy color or unusual cut.

It is said that the Grand Duke MICHAEL is expected at Warsaw.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, June 9.

The steamship *Europa*, from Boston *via* Halifax arrived here to-day.

The *Africa* took £65,000 in specie.

COTTON—Sales, yesterday, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing dull.

BREADSTUFFS closed very dull at Friday's decline.

PROVISIONS were dull and unchanged.

CONSOLS closed at London, on Saturday, at 89⅝@89¾ for money and 90⅛@90¼ for account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central shares closed at 40½@39½ discount; Eries, 20⅝@21⅛.

HAVRE MARKET.

Sales of COTTON for the week, 11,000 bales. The market closed firm but quiet; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 110 francs; *bas* 104 francs. Stock, 328,000 bales.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds continued heavy, and CONSOLS had further declined, closing, on the 7th, at 89⅝@⅞ for Money, and 90⅛@⅜ for account—ex-dividend.

The Discount market was rather tighter, and 6 ⅌ cent. was generally asked for good Bills. The demand at the Bank was active.

The weekly Bank returns show a decrease of £227,451 in Bullion.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. quote BAR SILVER at 5s. 0⅝d.; DOLLARS, 4s. 11d.; EAGLES, 77s. 6d.—nominal.

The New-York ships *Nantucket* and *Equal Rights* had been insured at Lloyd's, at 50 and 30 guineas ⅌ cent. respectively, being considerably overdue.

D. & J. THOMPSON, merchants, Dundee, had suspended for about £40,000, owing to American difficulties.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 8—A. M.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The market opened with a fair demand, and has since been considerably acted upon by the operations of speculators, who have purchased freely since the arrival of the *Great Eastern*. The supply has been large, and, although at the beginning of the week prices were partially in the buyers' favor, they now close quite firm at the quotations of Friday last." The week's business has been 78,500 bales, including 16,590 taken by speculators, and 12,750 by exporters. Yesterday the business was estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and the market closed firm, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	8¾d.	Middling Orleans	7 15-16d.
Fair Mobile	8½d.	Middling Mobile	7 11-16d.
Fair Uplands	8⅜d.	Middling Uplands	7 11-16d.

The stock is estimated at 1,148,650 bales, of which 898,200 are American. Some circulars quote a partial advance of 1 16d. ⅌ ℔.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

Yarns are firm but cloth of every description is heavy of sale and prices tend in favor of buyers.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather is favorable for the crop. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report all articles very dull and lower. Flour almost nominal and pressingly offered at a further decline of 1s since Tuesday. Extra State 26s.@27s; Ohio 27s.@28s. 6d. Wheat very dull and freely offered at a further decline of 3d.@4d. ⅌ cental, making a fall of 6d.@9d. on the week. Red 10s. 6d.@12s. 3d.; White 11s. 6d.@14s. Corn very dull and offered at a further reduction of 1s.@1s 3d., without buyers; mixed 29s. 6d.@30s.; Yellow 30s.@30s. 6d; White 30s. 6d @33s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork in moderate request, and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. say 2s. 6d.@5s cheaper. Bacon depressed and 1s.@2s. lower; prices nominal. Lard dull and nominal at 50s.@53s. Tallow dull; Butcher's Association 52s.@52s. 6d.

PRODUCE—The *Brokers' Circular* reports: Ashes dull, and only retail sales at 34s. 9d.@35s. for Pots, and 36s @36s. 6d. for Pearls. Resin very quiet; small sales of Common at 6s. 6d., and Low Medium at 6s. 8d.@6s. 9d. Spirits of Turpentine quiet, chiefly at 45s. Sugars very dull, and fully 6d. lower. Coffee inactive. Rice in fair demand, at late rates. Bark—sales of Philadelphia at 11s, and Baltimore at 8s. 6d. Linseed 1s. lower. Linseed Oil quiet, at 30s.@30s. 6d. Fish Oils—nothing doing.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co., report: English Wheat 1s.@2s, and Foreign 1s. ⅌ quarter lower; white American 61s.@65s.; red 57s.@63s. Flour 27s.6d.@31s. 6d. Iron very dull; bars and rails £5@£5 2s. 6d. Scotch pigs 49s. Sugars dull and 6d. lower. Tea unchanged; Congo 11d.@1s. Coffee—good demand and steady. Spirits of Turpentine declined to 46s.; rough nominally 15s.@16s. Tallow flat and lower, Y. C 54s. Rice inactive. Fish Oils neglected. Sperm £100@£102. Linseed offered sparingly at 30s. Linseed cakes slow. New-York barrels £10 7s. 6d. Boston bags £9 17s. 6d.

Havre report not received.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROS. say American Stocks have been much offered and have found buyers only at low prices. Less business in railway securities.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 20, 1861.

$4,000	U.S.6s,'81R.cpg.	84½	50	N.Y. Cen. Railroad	74⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s,'81 Cou.	84	500	do.	74⅜
1,000	U. S. 5s,'71 Cou.	76	100	do. ....bnwk	74⅜
1,000	Ill. Canal B. '60	75	50	Erie Railroad	23
2,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '79.	75	100	Hud. Riv. R.	33
7,000	Tenn. St. 6's,'90.	36	100	Harlem Railroad	10
10,000	do.	35¾	350	do.	9¾
10,000	do. s10	35½	200	Harlem R. Pref.	23½
1,000	do. s3	35½	20	do.	24
5,000	Virg. St. 6s. ..s10	40	30	Cleve. & Tol. R.	24
15,000	do.	40	600	do.	23¾
30,000	Missouri St. 6s.	39¼	100	Reading R. s10	33¾
5,000	do. s30	39	200	do.	33¾
12,000	do. s10	39¼	150	do. b10	33¾
7,000	do. s4	39¼	100	Mich. Cen. R.	43¾
10,000	do. s5	39¼	100	do.	43½
5,000	do. b15	39¼	50	do. s30	43
4,000	do. s3	39¾	450	M. S. & N. I. R.	12
1,000	North C. St. 6s.	47	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	66¾
5,000	do.	46	25	do. s10	66
7,000	do.	45	150	do. s30	65½
5,000	do.	44	100	do. ....bnw	66¼
2,000	E.R. 2d Bs. ex'64	96¼	250	do.	66½
1,000	M.C. 8 ⅌ c. Bs.	87¼	200	do. s15	66
1,000	M. So. & N. I. Bs.	72	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	7
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	90	32	Cleve., Cl & Cin R.	96
59	Bank of Commerce	78	100	Gal. & Chic. R. b30	61½
32	Metropolitan Bank	86	650	do.	61½
5	Del. & H. Can Co.	85	100	do. b10	61½
100	Pac. Mail St. Co.	65½	260	Chi. & R. I. R.	36¾
100	do.	66	100	do.	36¾
25	New-Jersey R.	115	50	do. s10	36¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 5s, 1865	86¼	50	N. Y. Central R.	74⅛
3,000	U. S. 6s '81 Reg.	84½	8	do.	74
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	84	100	Harlem Railroad	9¾
4,000	U. S. 5s, '71 Cou.	77	100	do. s130	9⅜
10,000	U. S 5s '74 Cou.	76¾	100	Harlem R. Pref.	23½
6,500	Georgia St. 6s.	53	50	do.	23
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s.	45	50	Mich. So.&N.I.G S.	26¼
5,000	do.	45¼	50	do.	26½
6,000	Virginia St. 6s.	40	50	Ill. Cen. Rd. Sp.s15	65¾
15,000	Missouri St. 6s.	39¼	300	do.	66¼
5,000	do. s4	39⅛	50	Gal. & Chicago R.	61½
3,000	N. Y. Cen 6s.	90½	50	do. s15	61½
1,100	C. & N. W. 1st'm.	35½	75	Cleve. & Tol. R.	23⅞
3,000	La C. & M.L.G.b.	10	50	do. b30	24
250	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	36¾	100	do.	24

THURSDAY, June 20—P. M.

The business on the Stock Exchange was less active to-day, on part of the Railway Shares, than yesterday, and the extreme advance on New-York Central, Toledo and Rock Island, was not supported by about ½ ⅌ cent., while Illinois Central, on the cash stock, Michigan Guaranteed and Michigan Central were firm, and the latter two ½ ⅌ cent. higher than on Wednesday. There is some weakness in both classes of Harlem shares, on account of the pending question of retiring the plain bonds of the Company as they fall due in 1861 to 1865. The amounts are not very large, but some of the holders are understood to be pressing for payment, and by turning their bonds into judgment claims, are embarrassing the management in regard to the ways and means of meeting this emergency, which, it is understood, must be done either by creating a new mortgage on the property to raise the money required to pay off these claims, or else a foreclosure under one or other of the old mortgages to free the property of its legal difficulties. In the latter case both classes of the shareholders would probably come into a new organization and participate in the purchase of the road under the foreclosure. Erie shares, Hudson and Reading continue at the advance of yesterday. Pacific Mail is 1 ⅌ cent, higher, and Panama firm.

The Government Stocks are firmer, and the inclination is to a further advance in prices, both on the New Six ⅌ Cent. Loan of 1881 and on the old issues of Five ⅌ Cents. The registered of 1881 rose to 1@1¼ ⅌ cent, and the Coupons ½@¾ ⅌ cent. The Coupon Fives of 1871 and 1874 rose ¾@1 ⅌ cent. Among the State Stocks, Tennessees were a fraction lower than the best price of yesterday, and Missouris were less buoyant, closing 39⅛@39¼ ⅌ cent. North Carolina fell to 44 under free supplies this morning, but recovered in the afternoon to 45⅞@45¼ ⅌ cent. Virginias stand about 40 ⅌ cent.

Late in the afternoon the general market was steady. Some sales of New-York Central were made at 74⅛ ⅌ cent., and that figure bid for more. Galena closed 61½@⅝; Rock Island, 36½; Missouris, 39⅛.

The *Africa*, from Liverpool, Saturday, June 8, and Queenstown June 9, arrived at this port this morning, with two days' later market advices and about $405,000 in French and English gold, as follows:

Bank of Commerce	£500	Cobb, Martin & Co.	£600
James Hunter & Co.	5,000	James N. Tarlton, of Portsmouth, N. H.	3,500
Lyles Polhamus & Co.	1,300	David Keaser, of Portland, Me.	6,130
J. H. Brower & Co.	350	F. Butterfield & Co.	20,000
J. D. Fish & Co.	4,800	J. P. Morgan & Co.	4,300
Benner & Deahe	100	Taylor & Bros.	1,000
G. Griswald Gray	309		
S. & J. Schiffer & Co.	420		
Snow & Burgess	1,000		
Dennistoun & Co.	7,500	Total	£65,116
Jas V. Freeman & Co	310	Poirier & Co.	$40,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	200	Lentilhon & Fasser	40,000
Harry Burrell & Co.	297		

The following are the latest quotations of American Securities in London:

American Railways, &c.	Closing prices.	Business.
United States 5 ⅌ cent. red. 1874	71 @ 73	72½
Virginia State 6 ⅌ cent	42 @ 44	
Illinois Cen. 6 ⅌ cent., red. 1875	80 @ 82	
Do. 7 ⅌ cent ....do 1875	83 @ 85	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid dis.	40½ @ 39½ d.	
Do. do. all paid	60 @ 62	
Mich. Cen. 8s, con., 1869	79 @ 81	
Do. (s. f'd) 8s, 1s. mtg., '82	82 @ 84	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ⅌ cent. (sinking fund) 1885	60 @ 65	
New-York Central 6 ⅌ cent. (sinking-fund) 1883	82 @ 84	
Do. do. 7 ⅌ cent. 1864	88 @ 90 x.c	
Do. do. 7 ⅌ cent. (s. f.) 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. do. 7 ⅌ c.con. bs, 1876	90 @ 92	
Do. $100 shares	66 @ 68	
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ⅌ c., '67	92 @ 94	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ⅌ cent., 1859	90 @ 92	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ⅌ c., '83, assent.	76 @ 78	
Do. Bonds, 7 ⅌ c., '62, '71, '75, do.	50 @ 55	
Do. shares, assented	20½ @ 21½	20½ 1
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ⅌ cent. 1865	96 @ 98	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ⅌ cent. 1872	94 @ 96	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 ⅌ cent., convert.	83 @ 85	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ⅌ cent., ster.	80 @ 82	
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ⅌ cent., 1870	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	15 @ 20	

On American Stocks, Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. remark:

"American stocks have been much offered, and have found buyers only at low prices. United States Sixes at 79, ditto Fives at 71½. Massachusetts Sterling Fives 94@96. Maryland do. 60@65. Pennsylvania Certificates Fives 70@73. South Carolina (Palmer's loan) Sterling Fives 45. Ohio Sixes 75@80. Tennessee Sixes 38. Virginia Sixes dollar 40@42, do. Fives Sterling 42½. Less business in Railroad Securities. Pennsylvania Central 8s. 84. Illinois Central Bonds 83; Shares 40 discount. New-York and Erie Shares 21. Michigan Central Bands 80. Colonial Stocks steady; Canada Fives 101½@101½. Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick Sixes 108@108½."

Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, London Broker in American Stocks, writes:

"There has been considerable activity in the market for American Securities, the low prices of States Stocks having attracted the notice of parties watching an opportunity to buy at cheap rates, and who are prepared for a possible suspension of dividends. Virginia Bonds, which have long been favorably regarded here, and usually have ranged from 80 to 90, have been largely dealt in from 42 to 43. Railroad Bonds are firmly maintained in good demand, thus proving the theory we have always held, that a sound Railroad Bond is a much safer investment than a State's Stock; for instance, New-York Central seven ⅌ cent. Bonds are much wanted, from 91 to 92, as high a price, within 2 or 3 ⅌ cent., as they ever stood at; while Virginia has fallen one-half. Illinois Shares have been steady from 40½ to 39½ discount; and Erie from 20½ to 21½. Consols close 89¾@⅞ ex dividend for Money, and 90¼@⅜ ex dividend for Account, 10th July."

Another financial authority writes:

"The London money market remains in a dull state, and although another advance in the Bank rate of discount cannot be said to be absolutely expected, the weekly statement of the amounts of that establishment just issued is sufficient to show that a very slight further adverse movement would lead the Directors to take that step. Consols have been affected by the death of Count CAVOUR, and have touched 89⅝—a fall of a half ⅌ cent. They closed this evening at 89¾."

The Galena and Chicago Railroad earned the second week in June:

Second week, 1861	$43,883
Second week, 1860	22,899
Increase	$21,984

As Saturday is the last day for receiving proposals in New-York, we again call attention to the subject of the Indiana Loan proposals, which are to be filed by that time with Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. In addition to what has been said on the subject heretofore, we may add that the Legislature at its last session pledged for the redemption of this loan, in addition to the tax levy, whatever may be received from the General Government in the way of reimbursement of the moneys advanced by the State for war purposes. This fund, it is expected, will be nearly sufficient to pay this debt. The same Legislature refused, unanimously, to pass any stay or stop laws interfering with collection of debts. We also refer to the most ample provision made by law for the payment of this debt.

The annual meeting of the Morris and Essex Railroad was held at Newark yesterday. The annual report shows the following business of the road for the year 1860:

Passengers		$157 761 66
Freight		97,964 60
Mails and sundries		7,769 22
Total		$263,495 48
Repairs to road, &c.	$42,965 10	
Repairs equipment	33,797 45	
Wood, oil, &c.	19,428 82	
Operating road	50,302 71	
Salaries, &c.	7,890 45	—$154,384 03
Net receipts		$109,111 45
Capital stock		1,157,800 06
Funded debt		340 000 00
Contingent fund		270 440 84
Total		$1,768,240 84
Cost of road	$1,626 987 52	
Stock of Bloomfield road	50,000 00	
Stock Telegraph Co.	2,000 00	
Wood	4,560 00	
Cash items	79,753 32	—$1,768,240 84

The current quotations to-day for out of town Bank notes, as reported by GWYNN & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street, are as follows:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State	¾	Mobile, Ala.	30
New-England	¼	New Orleans, La.	15
New-Jersey	¼	Wisconsin	15
Philadelphia	¼	Ohio and Indiana	1¾
Pennsylvania	1½@2½	Missouri	15
Baltimore	¾	Free Ind. and Ken.	4@5
Maryland	2@3	Tennessee	25
Virginia	15@20	Michigan	1½
North Carolina	20	Canada	¾
S. C. and Georgia	30@50	Illinois	50@70

The rates of Foreign Exchange, (first-class Bankers',) as furnished by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, for the steamer *Fulton*, leaving on Saturday, June 22, 1861, are as follows. The mails close at 10½ A. M. on that day:

London—60 days' sight	105¾ ⅌ c.
London—3 days' sight	107 ⅌ c.
Paris—60 days' sight ⅌ Dollar	5f. 37½c.
Paris—3 days' sight ⅌ Dollar	5f. 33¾c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ⅌ Guilder	39¾c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight ⅌ Marc Banco	35½c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ⅌ Florin	40c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ⅌ Rix Dollar	76c.

In our paper of yesterday, an article was copied from a Boston paper on War Taxes and Revenues. It has attracted the attention and most of the views of the writer, the approbation of one of our old mercantile readers, a gentleman of enlarged financial experience, because of its bold advocacy of direct taxation to supply the deficiency in the wants of the Government from Customs and Loans. But the gentleman referred to questions some of the facts in the article, and adds, in a note, which he addresses to us:

"The author of the abovenamed article, may have better sources of information than I possess, but I should estimate the expenditure at not less than two hundred and fifty millions of dollars for the fiscal year. I should like to know what data he has for putting the taxable property of the whole country at sixteen thousand millions of dollars, of which three-fourths is in the loyal States. The people of the State of New-York, in 1860, paid taxes on one thousand four hundred and nineteen millions of dollars, as appears by the Comptroller's Report. The census returns give a population to the State of 3,887,000. Assuming the other sixteen millions of the loyal States have property in the same proportion, would give seven thousand millions; on which a tax of four mills give only twenty-eight millions of dollars. I will only add, that in my judgment, the Government should not raise more than one-third, or four-tenths of what they want, by borrowing, the remainder should be obtained from a tariff on imports, direct tax, with an excise on distilled spirits, ale, beer and tobacco. From these articles, nearly or quite fifty millions can be raised, and then the people will not be taxed more than half the amount that John Bull pays for the same luxuries."

The following statement shows the Export of Woolen Goods from Great Britain to the United States, during the first four months of 1859, '60 and '61:

Description.	1859.	1860.	1861.
QUANTITIES.			
Woolens—Cloths of all kinds, Duffels and Kerseymeres ....pcs.	59,383	61,876	45,553
Mixed Stuffs, Flannels, Blankets, carpets ..yds.	16,680 664	14,882,129	12,259,145
Worsted stuffs ....pcs.	284,968	248,680	213 301
VALUE.			
Woolens—Cloths of all kinds, Duffels and Kerseymeres	£292,642	£298,418	£209,190
Mixed Stuffs, Flannels, Blankets, Carpets	663,419	593 820	455 400
Worsted Stuffs	448 932	393,779	272,763
Total value of Woolens exported to U. S.	£1,404,693	£1,286,008	£937 353
Do. all other countries	3,223,338	3 652,968	3 576,381

The falling off is much more plainly seen in the returns for April only:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
QUANTITIES.			
Woolens. Cloths, &c. pcs	14 898	10,227	2 183
Mixed Stuffs &c ....yds.	2,860 937	2,455,922	863 247
Worsted Stuffs ....pcs.	57,533	31,069	20,153
VALUE.			
Woolens, Cloths, &c.	£77,558	£48,709	£9 972
Mixed Stuffs &c	125,771	110,974	31,051
Worsted Stuffs	98 647	52,747	28,740
Total value of Woolens exported to U. S.	£296,979	£212 430	£69,763
Do all other countries	837,626	914,041	926,471

Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company from June 9 to June 15:

	1860.	1861.
Freight	$15,765 84	$35,666 52
Passengers	6,133 25	7,057 99
Mails, &c	1,000 00	1,100 00
Total	$22,899 09	$43,824 51
Increase		$20,925 42

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 20.

STOCKS firm. Pennsylvania State 5's 77½; Reading Railroad 16⅞; Morris Canal 38½; Long Island Railroad 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 37½. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 20, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 67 bbls. Ashes, 19,448 bbls. Flour, 1,077 bbls. Corn Meal, 75,198 bushels Wheat, 36,362 bushels Corn, 13 203 bushels Rye, 10,981 bushels Oats, 240 bushels Malt, 655 pkgs. Provisions, and 489 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls., at $5 43¾@$5 50 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been quite limited, chiefly from the local and near-by jobbers, and in part for the supply of army orders; prices are heavy and unsettled, although the available stocks are not large, especially of the medium and finer styles of work.

COFFEE—Sales have been less extensive to day, having been 350 bags Laguayra, at 13¾c.@14¾c.; 200 bags Maracaibo, at 14c.; and 200 bags Rio, at 12¾c. ⅌ ℔., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been in more demand, and prices have favored sellers. We quote Middling Uplands at 14¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates ⅌ ℔. Sales to-day, 1,800 bales. The subjoined table exhibits the stocks of Cotton on hand in Liverpool, June 7, and the imports, consumption, &c., from Jan. 1 to date, for Liverpool alone, compared with the three preceding years:

	1861.	1860.	1859.	1858.
Stock of American	899,000	1 154,000	541,000	[illegible]
Stock of all kinds	1,150,000	1,368 000	620,000	[illegible]
Imports	1,863,000	2,230,000	1,376,000	1,327,000
Exports	238,000	207,000	131,000	[illegible]
Taken for cons'n	1,010,000	1,167,000	975,000	[illegible]
Price of Or. Mid.	7⅞d.	6¾d.	6⅝d.	6 13-16d.
Known to be at sea from America	126,000	132,000	251,000	[illegible]
At E. India, to arrive about Sept.	271,000	126,000	138,000	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—The news by the *Africa*, to-day, was discouraging to shippers of Breadstuffs, and it exercised a decidedly depressing influence on the market. Prices of State and Western Flour declined 5c.@10c. ⅌ bbl., yet the demand was restricted especially for export. The receipts were in excess of the sales, and the market closed quite heavily. The reported sales comprise 14,100 bbls., including superfine State at $4 35@$4 50; poor to choice extra State at $4 70@$5, mainly at $4 75@$4 80; superfine Western at $4 35@$4 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 65@$5 80; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 75@$6; inferior extra Ohio at $5 10@$5 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 30 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 35 @ $4 50
Extra State	4 70 @ 5 00
Superfine Western	4 35 @ 4 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 65 @ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 75 @ 6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 10 @ 5 15
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 20 @ 5 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 40 @ [illegible]
Fancy Genesee	5 10 @ [illegible]
Extra Genesee	5 30 @ [illegible]
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 25 @ [illegible]

Southern Flour is less sought after at former rates. Sales, 1,700 bbls., at $5 70@$6 30 for poor to choice superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and for very fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand, including poor to very choice extra at $4 70@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. Sales, 860 bbls. Rye Flour continues inactive, at for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at @$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered at lower prices, yet the demand, particularly from shippers, has been less active. Sales: 135,000 bushels, including poor to good White Canada, at $1; Canada Club, poor to very choice, at $1 0; White Western, at $1 30@$1 45; Red Western, at $1 25@$1 28; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at @$1 18, the latter for a small lot of very choice; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at @$1 14; Northwestern Club, at $1 02@$1 ; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 90c.@$1 ; White Kentucky, at $1 60 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in good request, at full prices. The sales reach 51,000 bushels, at 40c.@48c. for very poor to choice new mixed Western; 49c.@52c. for Western Yellow; 50c. for Western White; and 50c. for Northern Yellow, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues in demand at 68c. ⅌ bushel. Sales 1,560 bushels. Barley is unaltered. Oats are in request, including Canadian, at 28c.@31c.; Western, at 29c.@31c.; State at 31½c.@32½c. ⅌ bushel.

The following is a statement of the receipts of Breadstuffs at Buffalo, from June 8 to 16, inclusive, and from April 1 to June 16, in the years 1860 and 1861:

	From June 8 to 16.	April 1 to June 16, '61.	April 1 to June 16, '60.
Flour, bbls.	83,317	378,181	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	1,928,332	5,315,915	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	636,354	3,677,643	[illegible]
Oats, Bushels	222,458	441,091	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	14,618	56 523	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	13 200	34,388	[illegible]
Total—Grain	2,814,992	9 525,560	[illegible]
Flour to Wheat	416,585	1,890 905	[illegible]
Total bushels	3,231,577	11,416,465	[illegible]

LUMBER—Has been in limited demand here, and prices have been depressed. At Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "the receipts continue small, but there is a good assortment and a full supply in market of those kinds which are in demand. The sales have been more active during the past week, though trade is still dull as compared with other years. Concessions have been made in the prices of some kinds, which are now pretty well established in our schedule of prices. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the second week in June, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, ℔s.
1859	9,461,000	1,748	....	5,196,000
1860	14,545,000	2 516	7,358	[illegible]
1861	7,434,538	2,359	....	[illegible]

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to June 15, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, ℔s.
1859	67,791,100	19,477	34,607	42,565,700
1860	71,393,600	12,312	12,853	[illegible]
1861	37,593 931	8,616	[illegible]	[illegible]

METALS—The market has been very dull, and prices were unsettled.

MOLASSES—Sales, 60 bbls. New-Orleans, part at 35c., and 35 hhds. Cuba Muscovado on private terms, ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in demand, including common, at $2 31¼@$2 37½ ⅌ 310 ℔s. Spirits and Cruce Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been more sought after at 75c.@76c., chiefly at 76c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Continue inactive, at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, including Mess, at $15 25@$15 50, and Prime at $10 25@$10 50 ⅌ bbl. Sales, 930 bbls. Beef within our range. Cut Meats continue inactive, at 6c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4¼c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Lard is dull and heavy; 635 tcs. and bbls., at 8¾c.@9¼c. ⅌ ℔. Beef rules quiet, at $10 50@$11 75 for extra Mess.; for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in demand, at from 8½@13c. for Western, and 9c.@16c. for State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is inquired for at 3c.@7c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales 100 tcs., in lots, at $5 62½@$6 12½ ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—The demand has been more active to-day, and sales have been reported of 1,671 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4c.@5½c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 ℔s. at 8¾c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been made to-day of 650 bbls. at 16½c.@16¾c., chiefly at 16½c., ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—Has been inactive in private trade during the week, and prices have been quite unsettled. At the auction sale at Boston on the 13th inst. parts went off spiritlessly; prices of domestic ruled very low, and foreign was chiefly bought in. The particulars of the sales were as follows: 20,000 ℔s. Ohio No. 3 Fleece sold at 32c.@33½c; 58,000 ℔s. Michigan Double Extra do., 35c.@36c.; 25,000 ℔s. Ohio No. 2 do.; 8,000 ℔s. Ohio Extra Fleece, 36c; 5,000 ℔s. Washington County, Penn., Fancy Clips, 36c.; 35,000 ℔s. New-York Extra Fleece, 35c.; 7,000 ℔s New-York No. 2 Fleece, 31c; 43,000 ℔s. New-York Extra Fleece, 33½c.; 17,000 ℔s. New-York Extra Fleece, 34c.; 11,000 ℔s. New-York No. 2 Fleece, 33½c.; 9,000 ℔s. Unwashed Fleece, 16c @21½c.; 12,000 ℔s. Michigan No. 1 Fleece, 33½c.; 11,000 ℔s. Michigan Extra Fleece, 34½c.@35½c.; 1,000 ℔s. Michigan No. 3 Fleece, 27c.; 4,000 ℔s. Michigan No. 2 Fleece; 9 bales Cape, 18½c; 17 bales Australian; bales Double Extra Pulled, 39½c; 61 bales Super, 33c.@33½c.; 10 bales No. 2 Pulled, 7; 1 bale Hatting, 9½c. cash, or notes, interest added. By the *Africa*, we have received a copy of the monthly Wool *Circular* of Messrs. BOWES & BROTHERS, Liverpool, dated June 8, from which we make the following extract: "Since our *Circular* of 11th May, trade in the manufacturing districts has been languid, particularly at Bradford, the chief seat of the long-wool combing. Prices of Wool have been irregular, with generally a downward tendency, though in some instances, where stocks are limited, former prices have been paid. Our new clip of Domestic is beginning to come to market, and promises to be plentiful and good; buyers hold off, partly influenced by dull trade, and partly with a desire to start from a lower and safer basis than has been current for some time past. Bright haired Combing parcels like Leicester have declined 2d. ⅌ ℔, and occasional sales have been made at 17½d. for wethers, 19½d. for hoggets; but holders, in the comparative absence of old stock and the favorable prospects for the grain crops, are not free sellers at these prices. South Downs have suffered less severely, and are worth 16½d.@17d. for wethers, and 18d. for superior.... The London sales of Australian and Cape terminated 6th inst. with fair competition; good to extra kinds advanced 1d. ⅌ ℔, over opening prices, but medium and inferior classes declined as much; large parcels of inferior greasy Adelaide sold at 8d.@9d., but there were no buyers for the United States. The French have operated freely in securing the best flocks. The English competition was less active. One hundred and twenty-four bales good to very choice United States Merino fleece realized 19½d.@23d., but only a trifling quantity at the higher range. Yesterday 1,200 bales East India were sold at auction at ½d. ⅌ ℔. reduction on last month's prices. To-day 1,800 bales Donskoi have been offered, and, only 8d.@8½d. being bid, were withdrawn; also 280 bales coarse unwashed Buenos Ayres were offered, and sold at 3½d.@4d.... At Liverpool the stocks are very light, excepting 5,000 ballots of Peruvian and of East India. 16,000 bales of the latter will be sold at auction in July. 162 mats unwashed Mogadore have been bought here at 8½d. for shipment to Boston. Arrivals of the new clip of Donskoi, Portuguese, Spanish, Mogadore and Sfax are expected shortly....Sales of 85,000 bales Australian and Cape will commence in London the third week in July, and 6,000 bales unwashed Buenos Ayres will be offered at auction at Antwerp about three weeks hence.... At Marseilles we learn that purchases of unwashed Wools have been made on European account, at the following net prices: Salonica, at 8½d. ⅌ ℔; Persian, 6½d.@7d.; Tunis, 5½d; Constantine, 7d.; Rabat and Casablanca, 1st, 8¼d.@8¾d.; do., 2d, @7½d.; Mazagan, at 6½d.; also, washed Mogadore pieces, at 9½d @10½d."

FREIGHTS—Engagements were quiet, to-day, and rates were much depressed. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s.@1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 6½d.@7d.; Corn, 6d.@6½d., ⅌ bushel; Cotton, @5-32d. ⅌ ℔.; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ⅌ 310 ℔s.; Pork, 3s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ⅌ tierce; Tobacco; Lard and Bacon, 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@9d. ⅌ bushel. Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d.; Resin, 3s. 6d.; Pork, 3s. ⅌ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 9d.@30s.; Cheese, 27s. 6d @30s. ⅌ ton. For Cork and a market—A foreign bark, with Wheat, at 6s. ⅌ quarter. For Gloucester—An English bark, with Wheat, in bulk, at 10d. ⅌ bushel. For Havre—Flour, at 62½c. ⅌ bbl.; and a cargo of Whale Oil, by an American brig, from New-Bedford, at 4c. ⅌ gallon. For Antwerp, Rye, (10,000 bushels,) in bags, at 9d. ⅌ bushel; and a lot of Green Salted Hides, at 35s. ⅌ ton.

The Weather and the Crops.

The weather was quite hot the greater portion of the week, throughout the whole West, and very favorable for maturing the wheat crop. A sudden change took place in the temperature on Sunday, the thermometer falling 25 degrees in a few hours, but yesterday it was warmer. There has been no rain, and the atmosphere is clear and dry, which will check the ravages of the worm and fly, of which there has been great complaint.—*Cincinnati Price Current, June 19.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE PATRIOT'S DREAM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Accounts from the Virginia side of the Potomac indicate that the rebels are gradually extending and strengthening their lines, which are now supposed to reach from the vicinity of Occoquan to Centreville, and that they are intrenching themselves with heavy ordnance in the neighborhood of Fairfax Station, having fallen back from Fairfax Court-house. The station is between three and four miles from the Court-house, and about fourteen from Alexandria. It is believed also, that BEAUREGARD is pushing forward considerable bodies of troops daily from Manassas Junction, to strengthen his advanced lines, which now threaten those of the Federal Army in their entire extent. Gen. SCOTT, however, is fully advised of the rebel movements, and will be ready to meet them at every point.

A dispatch from Cairo states that an attack is expected there soon from Gen. PILLOW's rebels, variously estimated at from ten to thirty thousand in number. A large force of Ohio troops is expected at Cairo shortly.

That portion of Gen. CADWALLADER's command which forded the Potomac at Williamsport on Sunday, and advanced to Martinsburgh, had all returned again to Williamsport on Tuesday, and soon after the Confederate pickets again made their appearance on the Virginia side, it being understood that their camp was about two miles back from the river, near Falling Water. Gen. CADWALLADER was still at Williamsport on Wednesday night, with about six thousand troops; and his recall of the advance across the Potomac could only be accounted for under the supposition that the crossing was only made as a feint, while the greater part of Gen. PATTERSON's division was operating in some other direction. Gen. JOHNSTON, the commander of the rebel force lately at Harper's Ferry, it is now definitely ascertained, did return to Martinsburgh, with the idea that he would be able to cut off CADWALLADER's advance, and this may have been the very movement on his part most desired by Gen. PATTERSON. We may soon hear of a "surprise" which will be more agreeable than some which have recently occurred.

Gen. LYON, commanding the Federal forces in Missouri, has issued a proclamation from the scene of his late brilliant exploit at Booneville, to the people of the State, in which, after rehearsing the traitorous acts by which the Secessionists had endeavored to overthrow the authority of the Federal Government, he reassures the people that their rights are not to be interfered with by the Federal troops, and warns all in arms against the Government to lay down their arms, and return to their homes. Gov. JACKSON, it is understood, has fled to Arkansas, and it is believed that the rebels intend to make another stand at Lexington, under command of Maj. WEIGHTMAN, late of the regular Army. They will not have to "stand" a great while waiting for Gen. LYON. Several important captures of arms and munitions are reported to have been made in various parts of the State by the Federal troops, and numerous arrests have taken place within a day or two.

The members of the Maryland Legislature are evidently lacking of sufficient wisdom to take warning from the fate of Gov. JACKSON and his co laborers in Missouri, and will not rest satisfied until they have trifled too long with the patience of the Government. Yesterday, a resolution was adopted declaring the debt being incurred by the Government to be unconstitutional, and that Maryland will not hold itself bound for the payment of any portion of it. Other resolutions adopted, favored the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy. And a measure was introduced, which will probably pass, depriving Gov. HICKS of the power to reclaim arms belonging to the State from the secession portion of the militia.

A notice was yesterday issued from the State Department, announcing that hereafter all passports granted by diplomatic agents accredited to the United States Government must be countersigned by the Secretary of State.

The case of the English schooner *Tropic Wind*, seized while attempting to run the blockade at the mouth of the James River, which has been for some time before the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia, was yesterday decided adversely to the owners. It appeared in evidence that the master of the vessel commenced to take in cargo at Richmond after he learned that the blockade had been declared effective. The Court, however, hold open for future advisement the question of the propriety of relaxing the law in favor of a British vessel so loading and coming out of port.

The Second Rhode Island Regiment, Col. JOHN J. SLOCUM, arrived here yesterday forenoon in three steamboats—the *Metropolis* bringing four companies, the *Kill Von Kull* the artillery corps and six of JAMES' rifled cannon, with their camp equipage, while the remaining six companies came in the steamer *State of Maine*. After a brief detention here for the transaction of necessary business in the Paymaster's Department, they proceeded to Elizabethport, N J, where the regiment took the cars for Harrisburgh, Baltimore and Washington. They presented a very fine appearance, being in every way equal to the First Regiment, which received such unqualified encomiums.

The Second New-Hampshire Regiment will arrive in New-York, by the Fall River route, this morning, probably between 9 and 10 o'clock. They will be received at the landing by a Committee of the Sons of New-Hampshire. They will form on Battery-place, where a flag will be presented, and the Regiment will partake of a collation at Division Armory.

Four additional regiments, it is stated, have been called for from Massachusetts—making ten in all from that State. There will not be the slightest difficulty in raising them.

At Willett's Point, yesterday, interesting ceremonies took place on the occasion of blessing the standards of Col. McLEOD MURPHY's regiment, and the presentation of colors by Col. BRADFORD, of Gov. MORGAN's staff. A large number of distinguished visitors was present, and interesting speeches were made by D. THOMPSON, Judge DALY, ORESTES A. BROWNSON, and others.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the 8th and Queenstown on the 9th inst., reached this port yesterday morning, with European advices three days later. The death of Count CAVOUR had been suitably noticed in the British Parliament. His obsequies took place on the 7th, at Turin. King VICTOR EMANUEL had intrusted Baron RICASOLI with the formation of a new Cabinet. In the British House of Commons, on the 7th, Mr. GREGORY, the member for Galway, after some discussion, consented that his motion for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy should be adjourned *sine die*. Our correspondence and extracts treat the matter of the American question in Europe very fully. Among our extracts we give another interesting series of letters from Mr. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*.

The annual Commencement exercises of the University of New-York were held, yesterday, at Niblo's Garden. There was a fine attendance. The orations were listened to with much satisfaction, and were remarkable for their appropriateness to the present crisis. A large number of diplomas were distributed and several honorary degrees conferred

At General Term of the Supreme Court, the English bond note case was argued on appeal yesterday. The only question involved is that of the sufficiency of the notice to the defendant that the notes given him were not the propeety of the party from whom he obtained them The defendant in the case is the late JOHN G. BOKER An interesting case was argued at General Term, involving the question of the validity of an assignment where it confers upon the assignee the power to sell the assigned property at private sale. We believe the question has never been raised or disputed before. It therefore is one of interest to those who may be obliged to create such trusts. A report of the case will be found in the law column.

On the Stock Exchange, yesterday, the Government Loans rose 1 ℔ cent. Missouri State Stock fell back ⅜ ℔ cent. from the advanced price of Wednesday, closing 39⅛@¼, and New-York Central lost ⅛ ℔ cent of the day previous. The general market left off steady.

The unfavorable advices by the *Africa*, yesterday, exercised a very depressing influence on the market for Breadstuffs. Flour and Wheat were less freely purchased, particularly for export, though prices favored buyers decidedly. Corn was in good request at uniform quotations A livelier inquiry prevailed for Cotton, which was a shade firmer, as well as for Sugars and Whisky. Provisions were plenty and heavy. Rice, Molasses, Coffee, Hay, Hides, Oils, Leather, Metals, Tar and Crude Turpentine were quiet. Hops, Resin, Spirits Turpentine and Tallow were in fair demand. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Defeat of the Rebels in England.

The news from England is direful to the Government of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. A defeat by far the most damaging the rebel cause has yet suffered abroad, has just been experienced in the English House of Commons. Mr. GREGORY, the champion of the Cotton Confederacy, whose notice of an intended motion in favor of acknowledging its independence has delighted so many Southern hearts, has abandoned his purpose; and the halls of Parliament will not be made to resound with the beauties of free government based exclusively on the idea of chattel Slavery.

Much was expected by Southern politicians from the range the debate on this motion was expected to take. The vast consumption of slave-grown cotton by English manufacturers,—the millions of English mouths fed through the handling and working up of this American staple, its vast importance as a source of private wealth, Government revenue, and commercial supremacy,—were to be portrayed in such graphic manner and effective detail as to startle the people of England as to their bread, and the Government for its dynastic safety. The Confederate statesmen could not have anticipated the success of Mr. GREGORY's motion—at least not for some months to come. They are well-read enough to know that revolutions must be baptized in blood, and that it is only when a revolted people show their prowess in the field, and their ability to maintain by force of arms the independence they have asserted, that the leading Powers of the world are willing to admit them into the family of Nations. The time when he shall have gained a great battle over the Federal armies, or succeeded in driving the Lincoln Government from Washington, is as soon as JEFFERSON DAVIS can expect an acknowledgment of the independence of the Southern Confederacy by the Governments of Europe.

But the debate on Mr. GREGORY's motion was to prepare the way for such acknowledgment—to undermine the moral sentiment of England—to alarm the Ministry and people by the exaggeration of a cotton scarcity—and so incline them to seize the first reasonable pretext for the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. The train was skillfully laid. The Southern crammers were on hand. Mr. DUDLEY MANN, and other able cotton statisticians, were in London with all their "facts" ready; and Mr. GREGORY, and such other advocates as chance should offer, were to utter them in Parliament, whence they would go, in a "by-authority" shape, into the hands of every interested party in the United Kingdom. But this excellent programme is rudely pushed aside. The incalculable value of cotton to the civilized world, and the propriety of upholding a piratical, slavedriving oligarchy in order to obtain ample supplies of it, is a subject denied discussion in the British House of Commons. It is left to barren debate in the New-Orleans and Charleston newspapers, where it will continue to be handled before the usual audience of crazy cotton growers, in the eminently absurd style of secession editors.

There is, in this denial of a debate so dear to Confederate hopes, an admission which seems to add insult to injury. It is contained in the following extract from the report of proceedings in the House of Commons:

> "Mr. GREGORY said his only object was to make *a fair statement* of the case of the Southern States, *as that of the Northern States had already been laid before the public.*"

But a "fair statement," the only object of which was to put the Southern States even with the Northern States before the British public, was not allowed. The remark of the London *Times* on the matter is: "The House of Commons would not hear him."

We imagine that our Southern countrymen will not think so highly as they have done of their champion, Mr. GREGORY. He should have shown more obstinacy than he did, when the House of Commons determined to gag him. And then, if he had been as shrewd as his Confederate clients, he would, by a clever Parliamentary dodge, have circumvented the opposition that was about to overwhelm him, by making his Southern speech on the withdrawal of his motion, and saying that such and such was what he would have said if he had been allowed to proceed. But the opportunity is past, and no glorification of the Cotton Confederacy can be heard in Parliament at present.

We look now for a burst of indignant wrath against England from the Confederate Press and speakers. It does not take twenty-four hours to effect a complete revolution in the sentiments of the volatile politicians of the South. We may assume with entire probability now, that the Southern people do not want a scion of British royalty to reign over them. They would, on no account, accept a son of VICTORIA as their King, with half a million salary for himself and half a million of pin-money for his Queen. The late assurances of WM. H. RUSSELL, that such was the ardent wish of the aristocratical cotton-growers, will be denounced as an impudent falsification, and the correspondent himself probably be invited, in no courteous terms, to come back to the South and get a coat of tar and feathers, or be ridden on a rail, for his slanders on the only simon-pure Democracy of the late United States.

Beware of a Surprise!

The criticism of what is called the "New-York War Press," on the operations of the military commanders of our volunteer troops, is a subject of much senseless and insipid complaint on the part of those editors who take the military operations of the constituted authorities as they take the medicines of the graduated and diplomaed practitioners—upon trust.

For ourselves, we claim, and intend to exercise, the rightful privilege of the Press—to hold up for admiration and just applause every gallant and skillful act of officer or private in the Army; and to chastise, with equally just severity, each exhibition of thoughtless imprudence on the part of a commander, which leads to the needless loss of any of that best blood of the country—the blood of the loyal soldiers who have entered the ranks for the protection of the nation's honor, and the preservation of its integrity.

In this view we have already referred to the recent expedition along the Loudon and Hampshire railroad, under the military guidance of Brigadier-Gen. SCHENCK, of the Ohio Brigade, and the deplorable consequences which resulted from what we must characterize, as in our opinion, an exhibition of most rash if not criminal negligence. We are unwilling to credit the fact stated by the reporter of the Washington *Star*, that when the train conveying Col. McCOOK's regiment reached Fall's Church, several miles east of the point where they encountered the enemy's battery, the officers were duly notified of the presence of a body of the enemy's troops, numbering over one thousand men, at Vienna—just where the battery was found—and that, after a consultation, they decided *to go on*, with less than 300 men, to face over four times their own strength, and continued to move forward, cooped up inside of their cars, without sending a single scout ahead, until a murderous fire was opened upon them from the hidden battery. We can hardly credit this, and we trust that it will be found, on investigation, to be unsupported by the facts.

But it is apparent from the official dispatch of Gen. SCHENCK itself, that he was moving along a railroad, in the enemy's country, with a very small command, without scouts ahead or skirmishers on his flanks, and all his own little force penned up inside of the cars, where they were incapable of offering any resistance, until the guns in the battery actually opened their destructive fire on the train. It is also apparent that the total capture or destruction of his four companies was only prevented by two circumstances, on which he had no right to base any calculation. The battery was planted at the western end of a considerable *cut*, or deep excavation, forming a defile, through which the road curves on its approach to Vienna. In consequence of this curvature, and the depth of the excavation, his men, on leaving the cars, obtained immediate shelter against shot from the sides of the cut, until they effected their retreat.

The other circumstance which stood in their favor, was obviously the fact that the strong force of the enemy, whom he supposed to have numbered fifteen hundred infantry, supported by cavalry and a battery of three guns, which "they could neither flank nor turn, owing to the nature of the ground," did not follow up their advantage—the rebel officer in command being obviously incapable of supposing that this handful of men could place themselves in such a position without being sustained by ample reinforcements, of which these unfortuates were thought to be only the advanced guard. If this is not the true explanation, then we must suppose that the commander of the enemy's column was as inexperienced as our own. The one hesitated to attack a battery supported by over 1,500 infantry and cavalry, with the disordered remnants of a total force of 271 men; and the other hesitated to make those 250 surprised, discomfited and retreating troops, bearing off their wounded in blankets, lay down their arms, because they were apprehensive that there must certainly be ample reinforcements near at hand. Accordingly, both retreated.

We wish, on this occasion, to give our officers a further word of advice; accompanying our comments, however, with the assurance that we both admit and respect their own gallantry and the admirable behavior of their brave men. There are some military matters on which even the Press can throw light, and we feel under no special obligation to our citizen Generals to permit any mistaken delicacy to induce us to withhold either our censure of things that are clearly wrong, or our good advice where it is as clearly needed. Much use, in this conflict, is hereafter to be made of the railroad lines which will be seized and appropriated, as our armies advance for the rescue of the loyal people of the South from their military oppressors. No engine and train should be sent forward with troops, in a debatable region, without scouts in advance of the trains; nor, indeed, without sending a *pilot engine* a short distance ahead of the train bearing the troops, and, also, another engine to follow in its rear. A system of flags and steam-whistle signals, such as practical railroad men can at once devise, both for giving instant warning and indicating the nature of the danger ahead, should be immediately introduced *and made common for the whole army*. The pilot engine, the train bearing the troops, and the follower, should each be placed under the control of practiced railroad conductors and engineers, to guard against a danger far greater even than that of masked batteries—*the danger of collisions*. Every car in which troops are to be carried should be made rifle-ball proof, by planking up the sides within and without; and provided every three feet on each side, and in front and rear, and especially at all the angles, with *loop-holes* for musketry, of which the lower edges should be about four feet three inches above the bottom of the cars. These cars, thus prepared, will not, it is true, resist cannon shot, but they will be sufficient to save the life of many a brave soldier from the fire of concealed riflemen; and they will serve, also, on many occasions, as a sort of moveable block-houses.

We do not profess to be capable of laying down any rule which will enable a body of men to approach, either in column or in a railroad train, up to the very muzzles of a concealed battery, without incurring the risk of unnecessary loss of life and prestige. We know of no specific that will authorize a commander, in the presence of a hostile army, to move forward without taking the usual precaution of scouring the country ahead; and allowing an advanced guard to precede his column, and to be itself preceded and accompanied by abundant skirmishers and scouts.

The feelings of the country have already received several severe shocks by the announcement of the loss of the lives of our brave men, and the discredit brought upon the flag which it is the aim of our gallant troops to compel to be respected, in consequence of the neglect of inexperienced officers to guard against the chances of a surprise. Instead of our own warning, we prefer to quote, on this head, for the benefit of our military leaders, the passionate exclamations of WASHINGTON himself to his Secretary, Mr. LEAR, on hearing of the surprise and defeat of Gen. ST. CLAIR by the Indians: "Yes," said WASHINGTON, "HERE, on this very spot, I took leave of him; I wished him success and honor. You have your instructions, I said, from the Secretary of War; I had a strict eye to them myself, and will now add but one word—*beware of a surprise*. You know how the Indians fight us. He went off with that—my last solemn warning thrown into his ears. And yet! to suffer that army to be cut to pieces, hacked, butchered, tomahawked, by A SURPRISE—the very thing I guarded him against! O God, O God, how can he answer it to his country."

Let our military men of every grade read those passionate exclamations—the result of more military experience than any living American has ever yet had—and from this day henceforth remember the emphatic, and almost the last military order of WASHINGTON himself—BEWARE OF A SURPRISE.

The Union Dawn in Tennessee.

Senator JOHNSON, of Tennessee, is reported on his way to Washington, being safely out of reach of the malignants that now control the political fortunes of that State. A few days ago, the Memphis *Avalanche* announced that indictments were at once to be found against Senator JOHNSON, WM. G. BROWNLOW, EMERSON ETHERIDGE and other Unionists, for treason against the State, and warrants issued for their arrest. But none of these patriots are yet seized; nor does it appear that the gallant spirits of East Tennessee, who have sustained the Union, are at all prepared to go under the yoke of Confederate tyranny, and yield up their liberties, as well as their leaders, to the tender mercies of the Confederate Government.

Senator JOHNSON made a speech at Lexington, Ky., and one at Cincinnati. He was received at both cities with enthusiasm and by great numbers, and his addresses were bold and uncompromising. His voice is for war against traitors—war to the bitter end—and no compromise short of the reëstablishment of the Union over all the land. He declared that "East Tennessee would never give up the Union, if armed to prevent subjugation."

It appears by the full returns of the vote on secession in Tennessee, as published by the Secessionists themselves, that 44,000 votes were cast against the hideous heresy, and about twice the number for it. The mass of the heavy Union vote was, of course, cast in East Tennessee, and the numbers could not be suppressed, for Unionism there almost claimed unanimity, and possessed the poll-books and the judges of the election. The voice of ANDY JOHNSON, therefore, and his presence in the loyal departments of the Government, are significant of the dawn of an armed Union demonstration in East Tennessee. Forty thousand freemen have refused—under every pressure and against the most heart-sickening betrayals of their cause by whilom leaders—to join the hated despotism of JEFF. DAVIS, and they mean to appeal to the Government they love and acknowledge, for protection.

But ANDY JOHNSON's visit to Washington, and his speeches by the way, are not the only evidences we have of the uprising of the freemen of East Tennessee against the terrorism of secession. We learn by the Tennessee papers that Hon. THOS. A. R. NELSON, a Union member of the late Congress, who has stood by the heroic BROWNLOW throughout the bitter fight that has just occurred, canvassing East Tennessee thoroughly for the Union, has issued a call for the meeting of a Union Convention in East Tennessee, to adopt measures of defence and protection. We shall have from this Convention, we hope and believe, a patriotic movement similar to that so successfully carried out in Western Virginia; and if it shall be as promptly sustained by the liberal Eastern States and by the Federal Government, it will prove equally successful. And by giving to the Union armies possession of the railroads concentrating at Knoxville, and uniting Virginia with the Southwest, the Unionists of East Tennessee will enjoy the distinguished glory of having utterly cut off and destroyed the grand army of rebellion now assembled in Virginia, to war against the free working of Republican institutions as embodied in our Union. In the noble deed they should have every patriot's sympathy and support.

SECRET UNION ASSOCIATIONS IN TEXAS.—The newspapers of Texas have got wind of the existence of a secret association of Union men in that State; and the paper which conveys to us the news confesses also that the Unionists there have not yet been extirpated. It is certainly unfortunate that our loyal fellow-countrymen in the South should be compelled to adopt such a mode of maintaining their organization. Under a free Government secret political associations should have no existence, and the fact that the present disunion revolt owes its success, in great measure, to the machinations of secret treasonable leagues working under the title of "K. G. C.," "Sons of the South," Vigilance Committees, &c.. ought to be sufficient to banish them forever from the category of political forces. (YANCEY, in his infamous Slaughter letter, revealed the villainous purposes for which such organizations were used.) But in a despotism, such as now domineers all over the South—where freedom of speech, of action, and of association are prohibited—where it is instant assassination to be known as a Union man, there is really no other way of forming a nucleus for combined and effective action. If the tens of thousands of Union men in Texas take wise advantage of the absence of the leading Texan brigands, now in Virginia and elsewhere, and consolidate themselves throughout the State, they can soon, with the Federal aid which will be forthcoming, roll back the tide of anarchy and destruction which is now sweeping over their noble State.

A letter "written at the request of the friends of the Union" in Brazoria County, Texas, and published in the *Courier and Enquirer* of yesterday, says:

> "We implore aid from our brethren at the North, to sustain us in our rights as American citizens and supporters of the Union. You cannot imagine the cruel treatment inflicted on us by the Secessionists. All who refuse to aid and abet the rebellion must suffer death. A man dare not own to being a Union man here. The cry is, 'Down with the Union and hang the Abolitionists.' A free white man, unless he is a slaveholder or a Secessionist, is worse than nobody. There are gangs of murderers who style themselves Vigilance Committees, in this and the adjoining counties, who have committed some of the most atrocious deeds on record."

Cheating Among Gentlemen.

In other columns of the TIMES this morning, we give place to several letters written by the correspondent of the London *Times* in Alabama. Mr. RUSSELL is a shrewd observer, who sees a variety of things that escape our distant vision, and this is so true, that it is safe to say our only information respecting affairs in the Gulf States reaches us like news from Brazil or China, by way of London.

A dispatch from Cairo announces the arrival at that point of the correspondent, who, unless he shall stop at St. Louis or Louisville, has now concluded his tour through the Southern States. Mr. RUSSELL has been particularly favored by the Southern people. He has been dined and wined by the men, courted and caressed by the women, and obsequiously served by the superb ebony house-servants for which the South is justly famed. President DAVIS received Mr. RUSSELL with distinguished consideration, and made to him confidential communication of State secrets; and all the Heads of Departments of the Confederate Government put their portfolios at his service, to write up the strength and mightiness of the rebellion.

Mr. RUSSELL had many impressions made on him by the hospitable Southrons, and he has given to the world several elaborate letters, conveying in classic language and ornate style, his opinion of the people of the flowery land of Dixie. But the short and pithy statement that is ascribed to him, on his landing at Cairo, will be regarded as conveying quite as satisfactory an idea of the habits and customs, mind and morals of the Secession people, as the longest and most fulsome letter in their praise that he has written. The dispatch from Cairo says:

> "W H. RUSSELL, correspondent of the London *Times*, arrived here from the South to day. He says nothing in regard to Southern affairs. He complains that his correspondence has been tampered with by the Secessionists, his letters detained, altered, and some not sent from Southern Post-offices at all."

We sincerely trust that this information is correct. The fact would not make the Secession people any worse, for they were daily in he habit of violating the United States mails for months before those mails were suspended; and doubtless they keep up the vicious practice on their own mails if they have any. But there would be a poetic justice in the retribution on Mr. RUSSELL, that all honest and self-respecting Americans would delight in. Mr. R. took especial pains to make himself agreeable to the Southern leaders. He gave ample and offensive prominence in his letters to the arrogant assumptions of the slaveholders of their own high-bred and honorable descent, and of the ignoble and degraded ancestry of Northern freemen. These high pretensions were attempted to be borne out by the secession gentry in their magnificent entertainments of Mr. RUSSELL. And the two parties presented the most perfect picture seen in latter times of consummate snobbery and flunkeyism. The usual *finale* of such intercourse is reached. There is mutual detection of duplicity and vulgarity, and mutual disgust and hate. Mr. RUSSELL finds that the "elegant Southern gentlemen" were peeking and prying into his letters, altering the text, or suppressing them altogether; and they have discovered that he is a superficial sketcher of men and things merely, and without influence in their behalf either with the Government or people of England, as the ineffectual character of his letters has shown. We shall be pleased to peruse Mr. RUSSELL's retrospective view of Southern life, that will be contained perhaps in his first letter from Cairo.

The Chivalry—Now and Then.

The Charleston *Mercury* blows a loud trumpet, and calls on the Confederate troops to "charge." Being at a safe distance from whistling balls and bursting shells, the bold champion of the Palmetto State does not see why the fighting should not be quick, sharp, and incessant.

> "We heard, three weeks ago," says the *Mercury*, "that there were fifteen or twenty thousand Confederate troops, and sixty thousand Virginia troops in Virginia. How is it that but six hundred of these troops were in Alexandria to defend it, after weeks of information that it was to be seized?" * * * "If the six hundred troops who fled from Alexandria had imitated the brave spirit of its *single defender*, and had laid it in ashes rather than have surrendered it, Virginia and the South would have been in a very different position this day."

And elsewhere in the same article, the *Mercury*, waxing exceedingly valiant and formidable, declares that "the Confederate States ought not to allow one foot of Southern soil to be the battle-field between the two sections of the Union," and expresses the opinion that "any one of the Confederate Generals in Virginia, with an army of 30,000 men and 10,000 horse, would be able to drive every Yankee across the Pennsylvania line!"

We like the style and tone of the *Mercury*. It reminds us of the good old times when the Gulf States had representatives on the floor of Congress, and stump speeches in the Capital were the only terrors that made the land tremble. The vehemence of the South in battle, and the trepidation of "the rest of mankind" in fleeing before them, were ideas then familiar to us. We read and admired, and thanked the gods that the planting sons-of-thunder permitted us to live at all, and to buy cotton from their chivalrous land at ten cents a pound.

But this rude war has upset all Southern notions, and all ours. The Yankees are on the wrong side of the Potomac, and persist in staying there. South Carolina is disgusted, and Confederate Generals at a discount.

But yet we think the *Mercury* is hardly fair. If South Carolina required four months' time and seven thousand intrenched soldiers to screw her courage up to the point of expelling seventy "Yankee soldiers" from Fort Sumter, will it not be generous to allow JEFF. DAVIS a little preparation before he attempts to drive seventy thousand soldiers of the same Yankee material across the Pennsylvania line? Seriously, is not the *Mercury's* lecture on the inefficiency of Southern warriors rather too cool for its clime?

THE POLICY OF GEN. CADWALLADER.—Baltimore papers and correspondence, which exult in the fact that Gen. BANKS is resolved to continue the "conciliatory" policy of Gen. CADWALLADER, also furnish us with clear and unmistakable evidence of the mischievous effects of that policy. The secession sentiment in Baltimore is represented to be greatly in the ascendant. It includes three-fourths of the wealthy and middle classes; and so daring have its demonstrations become, that the exhibition of Union emblems, and the declaration of Union sentiments, are no longer safe. The press is noisy in its seditious assaults upon the Federal Government, and its expressions of sympathy with the rebels. Marshal KANE flaunts about the streets his hostility to the Government, and his defiance of the troops. Such is the fruit of conciliation. If it be persisted in, we shall have a repetition of the horrors of April 17; and for the blood that shall be shed, those who have held the reins of authority with so much laxity will be held responsible.

OUR BATTLE A DAY.—The public taste is likely to be spoiled by the high-seasoned food it is receiving. A battle a day is the bill of fare now, with now and then an ambush or skirmish for breakfast or tea. The battle of Booneville was served up on Wednesday, and devoured with supreme satisfaction by the loyal public. The fight at Piedmont smoked on the table yesterday. Both came hot, and savory, for the nation has gone to war and expects battles and victories.

The rejoicing of the public over these events may be exceedingly unreasonable and unchristian; for all the Secession organs in New-York City say so. But the people are sinners, and will manifest the old Adam that is in them. If we could go to war and not hurt anybody, it would be well. Everybody would feel better after a fight. But inasmuch as war is not waged on peace principles—inasmuch as the Union troops must kill or be killed—inasmuch as we are not likely to have peace till the war is over—we say give us our battle a day. And let each one be hot, heavy and triumphant on the right side. From the Chesapeake to the Great Western Plains the fiery line moves southward. It scorches about Fort Monroe, flames out at Aquia Creek, burns vehemently about Vienna, has made Harper's Ferry too hot for habitation, reddens the entire horizon at Romney, glows along the tops of the Alleghanies westward, catches new heat at Cairo, and blazes like a prairie at Booneville. Why not, with such a line, give us our battle a day?

BOUNTIES FOR TREASON.—The retention of Col. EMORY in the national service is a step which the Administration will have serious reasons to regret. It is true he has professed profound regret for having caused his resignation to be tendered, upon the mistaken assumption that Maryland, his native State, would leave the Union; and that, in bringing off his force from Northwestern Texas, he exhibited loyal dispositions, and an efficiency which should qualify our strong condemnation. And it may be possible his zeal and energy may be redoubled, in order to efface the stain which his proposed treason has left upon his name. On the other hand, his retention must grossly offend those faithful officers who have never faltered in their fidelity, and who have much to suffer in witnessing the promotion of incompetent political hacks to positions for which they are so much more notably fitted. It is time also, that the Government should afford some intimation that it regards treason as in some degree reprehensible, and as an insufficient claim to reward and promotion. Col. EMORY demonstrated at a critical moment his belief that his allegiance to a State was of higher obligation than his allegiance to a Government, which had educated, sustained, and favored him from the beginning of his career. It is upon those who hold this heresy the North is proposing to make war; the Government is actually encouraging and employing them.

NO PREJUDICE AGAINST COLOR.—The Vicksburgh *Whig* is in extacies over a free negro named JORDAN CHAVIS, who has written a letter to the agent of the Confederate Loan, in which he states that he has long been a resident of the County, and had received a land-warrant for services in the War of 1812; but being too old for active service, he now desires to present a horse to a cavalry company, and he also authorizes the agent to draw upon him for $500, to be paid out of his next crop, for the use of the Confederacy. The respectful manner in which the *Whig* speaks of CHAVIS is a little remarkable, especially in view of the Dred Scott decision. The paragraph is headed "Patriotic Liberality of a Colored Man." There is no intimation that he is a "negro," or a "nigger," or even a "boy;" but he is spoken of as "a real *bona fide* colored man, long well known in this community, who, by his correct and honest deportment, has gained the esteem of all who knew him." We doubt whether any "free nigger" who could not bring five hundred such substantial reasons for the respect of the Southern Confederacy as CHAVIS did, could get so high a eulogium from a Southern journal.

SEEDS OF DISSENSION.—The most melancholy spectacle for a conscientious rebel to behold, who has embarked all in his treason, must be a united and harmonious South when it isn't united and harmonious. But certain it is, from intelligence received, that while the seceded States have been expecting to see a divided North, and have been boasting of their own unanimity, the North is shown to be a unit in support of the Government, whereas (and that is the best of the joke) the South is divided. The Richmond *Examiner* comes to us in lamentation, that while the recent converts to treason—mere fledglings in rebellion, so to speak—"get all the good prizes," at the hands "of the State authorities," which decency, necessity and the actual safety of the State would be required elsewhere," the real, original rebels and dyed-in-the-wool traitors, who conceived and carried out the rebellion, are left out in the cold; in fact, "are proscribed, tabooed and disfranchised." On account of this, "the complaint is deep." We don't wonder at it, and especially when the editor announces that he "has yet to hear of a single original champion of the South who has been treated with common consideration and ordinary politeness." Republics are proverbially ungrateful, and we suppose that rebel Republics are no exception to the rule.

Marine Losses for the Month of May.

A recapitulation of the marine losses during May, shows that there were 5 steamers, 26 ships, 16 barks, 17 brigs and 32 schooners lost, the aggregate values of which were as follows: Vessels and freight, $1 174,300; cargoes, $1,628,800—total, $2,803,100. The total losses in April were 111; March, 158; February, 80; January, 110—total, including May, 555. The total value of vessels, freight and cargoes, $12,403,450.

From a synopsis of marine losses of the present year compiled by Mr. HOMANS, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and printed for the use of our leading Marine Insurance Companies, it appears that the marine losses for the month of May, in the American trade only, were $2,803,000; and for the five months of this year $12,403,450.

SALE OF THE WESTERN MILITARY ASYLUM AT HARRODSBURGH, KY.—A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier* writes from Harrodsburgh, Ky., under date of June 14:

> "Major T. L. ALEXANDER, U. S. A., arrived here yesterday, as agent of the Government, to dispose of the Western Military Asylum, located at this place. In accordance with his instructions, the property was to-day auctioned off, and brought $120,000! The place contains about 200 acres, and cost the Government $100,000, since which time the main building, valued at $30,000, has been totally consumed by fire. There were but two bidders—the purchaser, Capt. PHIL. B. THOMPSON, and JOHN B. BOWMAN, Esq., the latter desiring to purchase it for Kentucky University. The minimum price fixed upon the property by Congress was $25,000. Mr. BOWMAN made the first bid, ($25,000,) and was spunky enough to offer $115,000 for it, but could not compete with Capt. THOMPSON, who is said to be the agent of a company of gentlemen who design reopening that celebrated watering-place, the Harrodsburgh Springs, which flourished for so many years under the auspices of Dr. C. GRAHAM. Six hundred dollars an acre is a pretty good price, these war times, for Mercer County land. ISAAC C. VANARSDALL, Esq., was the auctioneer."

YALE COLLEGE.

The Literary Societies—The Prize Debates—The University Quarterly—The War Spirit—Wooden Spoon—Presentation Day.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

YALE COLLEGE, Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

The Summer Term at Yale College is the most marked of the year. It is enlivened by two Biennials, Commencement, a boating furor, and a train of college customs, increasing in expense to the students every year.

The Campaign Presidents of the two literary societies have been elected, and are busily engaged in pledging those who are intending to enter Yale next September. Prominent men from each society have been sent to East Hampton, Andover, and other schools that are accustomed to send students to Yale. During Commencement week the struggle to secure members is great. The dépôt is watched, and the registry lists of the New-Haven and Tontine Hotels are carefully scanned each day. If any new-comer to Yale is not pledged to either of the societies before he arrives here he is rarely free from electioneering until he is secured by one of the societies. At the close of the first week of the Fall term the victorious society has a "jubilee meeting," to celebrate its success over its rival. The Freshman Prize Debate occurred in the early part of this term.

In Linonia the following prizes were awarded: First prize, H. P. Boyden; second prize, G. S. Merriam; third prize, G. H. Wyakoop.

In the Brothers they were: First prize, M. H. Williams; second prize, E. De Forest; third prize, M. C. D. Borden and D. B. Lyman.

The *University Quarterly*, conducted by students of the different Colleges in the country has been placed on a substantial basis. Several Colleges have recently joined the Association, and another is soon to do so. The magazine receives contributions from two or three of the large Universities in Europe. Its "News Articles" form one important feature. Through these the purposes and advantages of each College, belonging to the Association are clearly set forth. Teachers and guardians who read these "Articles" can ascertain what College is best adapted to the wants of those under their charge. It is hoped by the Association that the services of a competent person will be soon secured to examine manuscripts, correct the proofs, and superintend the financial department of the magazine. This labor is now performed by the Board of Compilation, residing in New-Haven.

The "war feeling" to some extent has taken possession of the minds of the students of Yale. Several have enlisted, and probably many of the Senior Class will immediately offer their services to the Government. Three students have joined the First Connecticut Regiment, and a few belong to Col. DURYEE's Zouaves. One, who was recently a member of the Sophomore Class, holds an important position in FLETCHER WEBSTER's Regiment. Among the students there are four companies organized for the purpose of perfecting themselves in drill, so that they may be prepared for any emergency. The Faculty have formed themselves into a Home Guard, and drill every afternoon.

The Spoon Exhibition, conducted by the Junior Class, took place last night in Music Hall. The speakers were as follows:

Latin Salutatory..........A. W. Catlin
High Oration, "The Unseen"..........E. S. Lyman
Philosophical Oration, "*Vis Viva*"..........J. P. Brown
Poem, "Evening from Yale Windows"..........H. Holt
Presentation Address..........M. C. Day
Reception Address..........R. K. Weeks

The Exhibition was well received by a large audience.

This morning, at 10½ o'clock, the Senior Class assembled in the College Chapel, to hear the poem pronounced by EDWARD R. SILL.

The oration by SEXTUS SHEARER followed, the subject of which was: "The Educated Man in Private Life."

This afternoon, the members of the Senior Class assembled on the green in front of the College, to hear the class histories read, and to bid each other farewell.

The following premiums were awarded at the close of these exercises:

Townsend Premiums, Class of 1861—S. E. Baldwin, G. B. Beecher, J. L. Harmar, W. E. Park, E. R. Sill, G. M. Towle.

Berkeley Scholarship, Class of 1861—S. E. Baldwin.

Mathematical Prizes, Class of 1861—J. N. Flint and N. De Forest.

Bristed Scholarship, Class of 1863—W. H. Symthe.

Woolsey Scholarship, Class of 1864—E. B. Block and C. G. Rockwood.

Hurlbutt Scholarship, Class of 1864—J. P. Pugsley.

This evening the "pow-wow" of the Class of 1861, is to take place. This institution is intended to celebrate the taking of the Sophomore seats in chapel by Freshmen. About five weeks since a Committee of nine was chosen to make all the necessary preparations. Between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening the Class meets on the steps of the State House. Each member is arrayed in some fantastic disguise. Many are wrapt in sheets, with masks, while others are to be dressed as Zouaves *alias* "Red Devils." The fireworks and transparences incidental to such performances will be exhibited. About midnight the Class, with the Germania Band from Boston, serenades every young ladies' boarding school in the City. The whole expenses of this affair will not be much less than $300.

WM. BURROUGHS, of the Class of 1843, has recently left $10,000 to the Dwight Professorship of Didactic Theology in the Theological Seminary, which, since the death of the late Dr. TAYLOR, has been filled by Prof. PORTER, of the Academical Department.

Mr. BURROUGHS pursued his theological studies here, but as his health was feeble, he did not think it advisable to preach.

Rev. JAMES M. HOPPIN, of New-Haven, has been appointed by the Corporation as Professor of the Pastoral Charge in the Theological Seminary, which has been vacant since the death of the late Dr. GOODRICH.

Professor THATCHER has nearly ready for the press a work on Latin Prose Composition, upon which considerable care has been bestowed.

Annual Commencement of the University of New-York.

Whether it be the chastity and wisdom of Minerva; the mellifluous strains of music; the pleasing enthusiasm of young men about to enter upon the "world's wide field of battle;" the presence of grave seniors, who on such occasions always look preternaturally clean and sacred; or the floral temptations of early Summer, it is certain that the ceremonies pertaining to Commencement week are always hailed with delight and rapture by the fairer portion of our community. Yesterday, when the concluding University exercises were entered upon, the lobby of Niblo's Garden—an Academic Grove, where hooped skirts prevailed in place of the simpler costume of ruder Goddesses—presented a scene of rare animation. The last, best and most expensive gift floated through its once more opened portals in a way and with a splendor which has had no parallel since the last and palmiest Philharmonic rehearsal. Those who were profound in toilettes, and knew the exact balance of the word *ton* were in extacies; others of a more serious turn regretted that they were not privileged to sit with the Chancellor, the Faculty and other big bugs, on the stage, who, it must be confessed, had a splendid opportunity of calmly gazing on this gorgeous spectacle, and of not being suspected. A few merely philosophical, such as the flower women outside, who had sold all their bouquets and pined for more, reflected that if Alma Mater had produced many noble sons, she could, where occasion required, exhibit as fair a sample of daughters, with correct ideas on the subject of flowers, and youth, and music, as any other mother in the wide world. It was wrathful to the middle-aged to see the youngsters of the University dressed in their gowns and trying to look like parsons, being frustrated and utterly routed out of every sober thought and solemn intention by their fair friends. It was almost shameful when some of these men, who had only just taken upon themselves the awful degree of Bachelor, were seen actually surrounded by the prettiest girls in the house, evidently listening to their blandishments with pleasure. But these things, we grieve to learn, are not unusual at Commencement time. Perhaps they blow over, but if they do not, oh! who can say what will be the consequences?

Niblo's Theatre has been handsomely redecorated. It is yet in an incomplete state, although hastily got ready for the event. The house was not uncomfortably full. At 10½ o'clock, precisely, the ceremonies commenced—the Seventh Regiment Band, conducted by Signor GRAFULLA, leading off. Chancellor FERRIS presided, and was supported by a distinguished array of the Faculty and Alumni of the University. After an appropriate prayer, the following programme was adopted:

Music—Aria and Ballata. Un Ballo Maschera.

1. Latin Salutatory Oration—John J. Crane, Hastings on Hudson, N. Y.

Music—Duetto. Il Poliuto.

2. English Salutatory Addresses, with Oration—James C. Nightingale, New-York City.

Music—Seventh Regiment Quickstep.

3. Oration—The American Sailor—*H. Clay Van Gibson, Paterson, N. J.

4. Oration—Wallace and Garibaldi, a historic parallel—William W. Newell, Jr., New-York City.

Music—Finale Secondo. Trovatore.

5. Oration—Christianity in Politics—Thomas B. Morris, Brooklyn, L. I.

Music—Quartette. Semiramide.

6. Oration—Moral influence of Genius on its Possessor—William H. B. Post, New-York City.

Music—Terzetto. Attila.

7. Oration—The Right of Revolution—†James G. Derrickson, New-York City.

8. Oration—The Superficial—Daniel D. Chamberlain, New-York City.

Music—Selections. Macbeth.

9. Oration—The Model Hero for the Times—Chas. W. Woolsey, New-York City.

Music—Coro. I Lombardi.

10. Oration—Education, with the Valedictory Addresses—Lemuel Skidmore, New-York City.

Music—Quartette. Lucia di Lammermoor.

* Excused in consequence of leaving the country.
† Excused in consequence of severe illness.

The orations were mostly of a practical character, and almost in every instance touched upon the topics of the day. The Italian hero, GARIBALDI, was the pet illustration; Russia—for her liberation of serfs—the second favorite, and the London *Times* as the representative of England, the black sheep. All of these got their deserts, and in language which was frequently forcible and always well expressed. There were frequent occasions for patriotic allusions, and in these the name of Gen. SCOTT was especially honored in oratory and in applause. The speakers were liberally rewarded with boquets after their several efforts. In some instances the stage was covered with flowers.

The Chancellor then presented the following diplomas to the fortunate graduates, and conferred, as will be seen, several honorary degrees:

DEGREES CONFERRED.

Bachelors of Arts.

Daniel D. Chamberlain, N. Y. — J. J. Crane, Hastings, N. Y.
Jas. G. Derrickson, N. Y. — Wm. H. Newell, N. Y.
J. A. Hedrick, N. C. — John F. Phayre, N. Y.
J. C. Nightingale, N. Y. — H. M. Robertson, Jersey City.
Wm. H. B. Post, N. Y.
Sam. Skidmore, N. Y. — Henry C. Van Giesen, Paterson, N. J.
Fred. Gallatin, N. Y.

Bachelors of Science.

T. B. Morris, Brooklyn. — A. Ponce de Leon, Cuba.

Special Course Testimonials.

Chas. W. Woolsey, N. Y. — Robert Souter, Astoria.
Samuel D. Craig, N. Y.

Masters of Arts.

J. W. Singleton, class of '57. — Geo. Z. Gray, class of 58.
W. H. Cooke, class of '58. — W. K. Van Reyfron, class of '58.

Doctor of Laws.

Richard C. Carlisle, S. C. — Frederick Benoit, C. E.
John L. Portwood, Va. — J. Kempton Turner, Va.
Daniel F. Welles, N. Y.

CLASS PRIZES.

Freshman Class.

David Conway, New-York, First in Greek.
Thos. E. Babb, New-York, First in Latin.
Thos. E. Babb, N. Y., N. J. M. Bogert, } Equal in Mathematics.

Sophomore Class.

Skidmore Hendrickson, Jamaica, L. I., First in Latin.
Chas. H. Ludlow, Jamaica, L. I., First in Greek.
Chas. H. Ludlow, Skidmore Hendrickson, } Equal in Mathematics.

HONORARY DEGREES.

Doctor of Laws.

S. Austin Allibone, Philadelphia.

Doctors of Divinity.

Rev. Jas. Eells, Brooklyn. — Rev. R. W. Henry, N. Y.
Rev. Jonathan Hovey, N. Y. — Rev. T. C. Strong, N. Y.
Rev. George Jeffrey, Glasgow, Scotland.

Masters of Arts.

Wm. Darling, M. D., England.
Albert Wells, Peekskill, N. Y.

At 4 o'clock there was a meeting of the Alumni in the Chancellor's room of the University. The attendance was better than it has been on any former occasion—a subject of congratulation as it was one of surprise to those present. Much business of a routine character was transacted, the details of which would hardly interest our readers. Several excellent speeches were made, and in one of them an Alumnus of the Class of 1855 took occasion to refer, in terms of merited eulogy, to an absent class-mate, Mr. GOUVERNEUR CARR, now a Lieutenant in Col. DURYEE's Regiment of Zouaves, who, it will be remembered, distinguished himself in a recent engagement with the enemy, and achieved the distinction of a special mention in Gen. BUTLER's dispatches to the Government. It will not be unacceptable to this amiable and gallant gentleman to know that the eyes of his Alma Mater are fixed proudly and affectionately upon him.

Commencement of Rutgers Female Institute.

The Twenty-second annual Commencement of this institution was held yesterday at the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, the President, Dr. HENRY M. PRICE, presiding. A large audience was in attendance, and the exercises were very interesting. Premiums for scholarships were awarded to 28 pupils of the preparatory course, and honorable testimonials to 115 young ladies in the various departments. The graduating class numbered 18, as follows: Mattie C. Ackerman, Carrie A. Capron, Harriet L. Dolsen, Almira E. Gurnsey, Emma L. Holkins, Kate S. Lewis, Mary K. Pierce, S. Lizzie Post, Elizabeth Scott, Hattie N. Atwood, Elvina Close, Maggie E. Garretson, Cecelia R. Harkness, Maria L. Hoyle, Hattie E. Myers, Mary P. Pitkin, Sarah C. Sammis, Jennie B Stevenson. After the award of the diplomas the graduating class was addressed by Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., following which the exercises closed with singing and the Benediction.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FEMININE AGILITY.—The confidence operator, whose plan of swindling respectable residents of the up-town districts, by representing herself as the daughter of Gen. HALL, seeking donations in aid of the "Old Ladies' Home," has been already published, was arrested, in the Twentieth Ward, on Wednesday night. She is a woman about fifty years of age, giving the name of MARY LEHMAN. Her lady-like appearance impelled her kind-hearted custodians to place her in confinement in a rear apartment of the Station-house, instead of the cells where common prisoners are confined, and she imposed upon their good nature by escaping. To accomplish her object, it was necessary to leap from a window and scale three high fences, which she succeeded in doing, thereby showing extraordinary agility for a person of her sex and years. She has not as yet been rearrested. Among those who have been defrauded by the fugitive are Messrs Samuel Thompson, No. 24 Lamartine place; H. F. Sewell, No. 206 West Twenty-eighth-street; Theodore Martin, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Ninth avenue; Mrs. W. E. Robinson, No. 22 Lamartine-place; Mrs. Waterbury, (District-Attorney's wife,) No. 25 Lamartine-place; Mrs. Hoey, No. 23 Lamartine-place; Mrs. Post; Mrs Daniel Carpenter, (wife of the Police Inspector,) No. 249 West Thirty-fourth street; Mrs. Phillips, No. 310 West Thirty-fifth-street, and Mrs. W. D. Kennedy.

SUPPOSED MURDER OF A WOMAN.—Information was yesterday given to the Sixth Ward Police that an Irishwoman named MARY MCGEE, living at No. 56 Baxter street, had been taken sick and died suddenly under suspicious circumstances. Coroner SCHIRMER was called upon to investigate the case, and Dr. GEORGE BOUTON, his Deputy was directed to make a *post-mortem* examination. This having been done, it appeared that the deceased had come to her death from compression of the brain—the result of external injuries. Some of the woman's neighbors stated that late on Wednesday night she had been beaten by a man named RYAN, because she had interfered between himself and another man who were quarreling. Others, however, affirmed that her injuries were caused by a fall against a bureau while she was tipsy. RYAN was in custody of the Police on Wednesday night, charged with disorderly conduct, but he was released. He is said to be still in the neighborhood, and doubtless the Police will have him at the inquest to-day.

A BREWER SUFFOCATED IN A VAT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE upon the body of CONRAD REININGER, a German, 28 years of age, who was found dead on Wednesday evening in a beer-vat at MATHEW & DISCHER's Brewery, No. 111 East Forty-second-street. It appeared from the evidence that deceased was engaged in cleaning the beer-vats, and on Wednesday afternoon he stated that he should go to the upper story and cleanse a vat from which the wort had just been drawn. He was advised to wait until the next day, but did not heed what was said to him, and in a few hours afterwards he was found dead at the bottom of the vat. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, which demonstrated that deceased had been suffocated by the carbonic acid gas generated by the fermentation in the vat. A verdict was rendered to that effect.

A PLEASANT REUNION.—Over twenty members of the class which graduated at Yale College in 1858, had a reunion at KERP's saloon, last Wednesday evening, by way of celebrating the third anniversary of the occasion known as "Presentation day." Off-hand speeches, in response to improvised sentiments, followed the substantial part of the entertainment, and then several hours after midnight were spent in reviving the memories of the four years spent at Yale. In the regular course of events, the class of 1858 would hold its first meeting since graduation the present year, but in consequence of the disturbed condition of affairs throughout the country, and the probability that few of the members would be able to attend, it has been determined to postpone this reunion until the Commencement of 1862. The meeting on Wednesday evening was designed as a partial atonement for this disappointment.

MELANCHOLY ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—During Wednesday night, an aged Englishman named THOS. NOBLE, while on board the ship *Vandalia*, Capt. PATTON, at Pier No. 47 East River, made an effort to end his life by opening the veins of his arm with a penknife, and bleeding to death. He was discovered ere his purpose was accomplished, and removed to Bellevue Hospital, but his condition is very critical. Mr. NOBLE was poor and helpless, and had taken passage for Liverpool with the view of spending his declining years among his friends, but in a moment of desperation he sought relief from all his troubles by committing self-destruction.

FIRE IN A GROCERY AND DWELLING.—Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was occasioned at No. 522 Grand-street, occupied by THOS. H. ALLESTON, agent, as a grocery and dwelling, by a spark from a chimney having fallen upon the roof. It was not extinguished before damage to the extent of $700 was done the furniture and stock, which, however, was insured for $2,000 in the Broadway Insurance Company. The occupants of the adjoining dwelling, No. 524, Messrs. A. HIGGINBOTHAM and GEO. SOLLY, suffered a loss of about $50 each by water; uninsured. Both buildings are owned by Mr. HENRY BARCLAY, who loses about $500. His loss is not covered.

FIRE IN A GUTTA PERCHA MANUFACTORY.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the gutta percha manufactory of Mr. S. C. BISHOP, on the second floor of the east building of the Empire Works, in Twenty-fourth-street, near the East River. The private watchman on the premises, aided by the Police, managed to extinguish the flames before damage exceeding $300 had resulted to the stock and machinery. There was an insurance of $13,000 upon the property. The building was slightly injured.

ACCIDENT AT THE WEEHAWKEN FERRY.—On Tuesday morning, Mr. HENRY CARROLL, a workman employed at Weekawken, was shockingly crushed by falling between the ferry-boat and the bridge at the foot of Forty second-street, while attempting to get on board the boat before she was secured, and his death resulted yesterday. He was 32 years of age, and a native of Ireland. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest in the case.

Amusements.

We are requested to call attention to the grand operatic concert to be given at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening next, the 22d inst., in aid of the Regimental Fund of the United States Guards Regiment. This regiment is officered almost exclusively by soldiers who have seen actual service—several of whom are graduates of military schools—and it is the purpose of Col. MONTGOMERY to admit no officer into his regiment who has not seen actual service, or who is not at least thoroughly and efficiently drilled. The corps is assured of acceptance by the Government immediately upon its complete organization, and appeals to the public to come forward to its assistance. The most eminent musical celebrities have kindly volunteered their services for the occasion, including Miss HINCKLEY, Madam STRAKOSCH, Signors SUSINI and BARILI, Mr. MILLS, the eminent pianist, and others, together with the full orchestra of the Academy of Music, under the leadership of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS. We have no doubt that the affair will be entirely successful, and one long to be remembered by the community. Tickets are placed at the low price of 50 cents each, and are for sale at the principal music stores to-day, and at the Academy of Music on Saturday. See advertisement in another column.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 244, 245, 246, 248, 249, 251, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 83 on demurrer calendar, 229, 234, 220, 314, 81, 110, 309, 280, 311, 214, 124, 237, 338, 339, 365, 366, 367, 358, 369.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3166, 3850, 3310, 1560, 2110, 2278, 2735, 2983, 3258, 3336, 3879, 3945, 4069, 4100, 4131, 4305, 4311, 4326, 4339½, 4345, 4397, 4405, 1609, 2236½, 2760, 3329, 3429, 3607, 3802, 3868, 4079, 4144, 4367, 4369, 4406½, 4413, 4424, 4532, 1216, 1279, 1961, 2667, 4415, (no No.,) 3423, 3442, 3456, 3524, 2983, 3306, 3976, 3998, (4015, 4077,) 4031, 3614, 3752, 4140, 4141, 4286½, 4291, 4040, 4053, 4056, 3336, 4354, 4427, 4441, 4308, 4310.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned. *Part II.*—Nos. 1670, 1882, 2019, 1783, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Case of the Slaver Erie—Charge of the Judge.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUNE 20.

Before Judge Shipman.

The United States vs. Nathaniel M. Gordon.—At the opening of the Court this morning, Judge SHIPMAN proceeded to charge the Jury in this case, as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The very serious duty is devolved upon me of charging you upon this offence. The indictment charges the defendant with having forcibly confined and detained certain negroes on board the ship *Erie*, with intent to make them slaves.

There are five counts in this indictment. To simplify your inquiries, I charge you that you may lay out of view all consideration of the 4th and 5th counts which charge Gordon with aiding and abetting in this offence, and I shall call your attention only to the first three counts:

The first count charges that this vessel, the *Erie*, was owned wholly or in part by citizens of the United States. The Government has given you the testimony of Mason Barney, who testifies that he built the vessel in Massachusetts as an American vessel, and sold her some years since to Ralph Post, a merchant of this city. If you are satisfied that she was then an American vessel, you must look to see if there is any evidence that she ever changed her character, or if, and this is an important point, she was at the time of this offence still owned in whole or in part by citizens of the United States.

Now, gentlemen, the law addresses itself to the plain sense of plain men, and you are as competent to pass upon this question as I am. Let us look at the evidence relating to the transaction which is relied upon by the defence. The defence has offered the evidence of a person who is indicted as an accomplice in this same offence as to this transaction in the Congo River, and there is no other evidence to show that the national character of this vessel was changed but his statement of what took place there; and you are to take into view his position as charged with the commission of the same offence, and must give such weight to his testimony as it seems to carry. The testimony of accomplices is to be scrutinized in the light of the circumstances.

Warren, this person of whom I speak, says that the *Erie* went from Ramsgate, in England, to Havana, and thence to the Congo River, where she discharged cargo, and during the discharge a Spanish Captain came on board and Gordon called Warren and others on the poop deck and there delivered the ship to the Spanish Captain, and that Gordon was to have command of the ship till the cargo was all out, when the Spanish Captain was to take charge. You must look at this and say whether in these facts there is any evidence of a sale of the ship. Are there any papers produced? Where is the owner of the ship? Who authorized Gordon to deliver her? Who received the consideration? What was the value of the vessel? What circumstances are shown that ordinarily characterize a sale of property, except this delivery of it sworn to by an accomplice? Why was the Congo River chosen as the place for this transaction? Capt. Gordon was a resident of Portland, Me. Why was it that this vessel sailed from Havana and went to Africa, forty miles up the Congo River, and there these witnesses were called on to witness their handing over of authority? If this was a *bona fide* sale, why were men employed to go over to this unhealthy place to transfer the ship—a place where, according to the claim of the defendant, a man would be probably compelled, if he wanted to get away from it, to embark on a vessel in the Slave-trade, involving the perils of that trade, and the horrors of a passage through tropical seas upon such a vessel? Gentlemen, that is the transaction that you must pass upon. The facts address themselves to your comprehension as well as mine. It is for you to say whether that was a sale; and if it was not, whether there is any evidence of a sale to any person not a citizen of the United States. Is that an ordinary transaction? Do the shipping merchants of New-York, or of any other place, do their business in that way? Is it to be reconciled with a *bona fide* purpose? Is it consistent with the assumption that it was a transfer of the ship?

Under this first count there is no question of the citizenship of Gordon, if the vessel was owned wholly or in part by citizens of the United States. If you should find that she was owned wholly by a foreigner, you need trouble yourself no further about the first count. But if you find that she was owned wholly or in part by citizens of the United States, you will then inquire whether the defendant did forcibly detain these negroes on board of her. The prosecution claims, and it is for you to say, whether that transaction was or not under control or subject to the direction of the defendant. And to find that fact against him, it is not necessary that he should have handled every one of those negroes or any one of them. If he was the master-spirit of the enterprise, directing he putting them on board or detaining them after they were put on board, and if he did this himself or through his men, if the Spanish Captain was only a cover and the defendant was really the man, then the act of any one would be his act, and you may find against him on this point. It is claimed that he was merely an idle spectator of the transaction. It is for you to say whether that is so; whether he took command of that vessel, and took her over there, and delivered her there, and by that relieved himself from all share in it; whether the owners, whoever they were, directed him to do this—to take the cargo over there and stand by while the same consignee who had received it, packed these unfortunate beings on board, and have nothing to do with it. It is for you to say whether it was so—whether he was a mere spectator, or whether it was done with his direction, even though by a tacit understanding he was silent. You must say whether this was done with the consent of these negroes, and if not, whether they were detained by the force of Gordon, directly or otherwise, acting for his owners or for himself in doing it. You must also inquire whether this was done forcibly, and with what intent. The evidence is, that these 897 negroes were brought on board and stowed in an hour; and they must have been stowed with some skill, for the navy officers were unable to do it, and were compelled to call upon Gordon to show them how it was done. It is for you to say whether it could have been done so rapidly without force of the most violent kind, and whether this can be consistent with any innocent intent. The vessel started for Havana within an hour after they came on board. You must say whether the intent was to make them slaves.

As to whether these persons had been held to slavery under any of the laws of the States or Territories of the United States there is not any evidence that they had been.

What I have said about the direction of Gordon in the affair is also pertinent to the question whether he was one of the ship's company. If he was merely a passenger, he is not liable. If he was acting in the capacity of one of the crew or the ship's company, though not openly, he is liable.

The presumption, of course, is in favor of his innocence. Every man is deemed innocent until he is proved guilty, and he must be proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, not beyond all possible doubt, but beyond a reasonable doubt.

As to the second count you will inquire whether the vessel was navigated for or on behalf of any citizen of the United States. If she was not owned really, but only hired by him, and navigated for him, it would be the same as if under the first count she was owned by a citizen of the United States. You must, under this count pass upon the question whether Gordon was one of the ship's company and the others which I have alluded to under the first count.

The third count charges this vessel with being a foreign vessel, engaged in the Slave-trade. If she was sold in the Congo River to a foreigner, and was commanded by a foreigner, she was a foreign vessel. Then the question is, whether she was engaged in the Slave-trade. I can only refer you to the fact that she took on board these 897 negroes and started for Havana. It is for you to say whether that is the Slave-trade. The only other question under this count is whether Gordon was a citizen of the United States. So determined has the Government of the United States been to suppress this traffic, that it follows its own citizens and denounces the same penalties if they engage in it on any foreign vessel. You have heard the testimony as to whether he was a citizen. I mean by that, one who owes allegiance to the United States, and is entitled to the protection of its laws. Witnesses have told you that they knew Gordon's father and mother at Portland before he was born, and never knew anything but that they were citizens. Evidence is given that his mother sometimes accompanied his father on voyages to sea, but if his father was an American citizen, he would be, even though born abroad. It is fair for you to infer from the fact that no evidence is given on the part of the defendant to show anything to the contrary that he has no such evidence.

As to the place of this transaction, if you find on the evidence that these negroes were confined on board this vessel in the Congo River, at or near its mouth, it being an open river, three miles wide twenty miles above, then I charge you that it is within the jurisdiction of the United States.

I have been asked to charge that this confining of the negroes must have been piratical. I charge you that it must have been forcible, and that that is all that is necessary.

If, on considering this case, you can say that you feel an abiding conviction to a moral certainty that the charge is proved, it will be your duty to bring in a verdict of guilty. If you have a reasonable doubt, you will find the accused not guilty.

The jury retired in charge of an officer, and had not agreed upon a verdict up to a late hour.

MURDER.

The United States vs. Geo. C. Seymour.—The accused was engineer on board the steamship *North Star*, and was indicted for the murder of one of the coal passers of the ship, on a voyage from here to Aspinwall. The evidence for the Government tended to show that Johnson had a difficulty with the second engineer, Sullivan, and that Seymour afterwards came down in the fire-room and beat him with a piece of india rubber rope severely; that Johnson was not able to walk or get up except as Seymour beat him, and that he soon after died. The defence, however, gave testimony of the surgeon and others on board, tending to show that Johnson died of apoplexy, brought on by the heat and the use of liquor, and refused to be medically treated for his disease.

The District Attorney, when the evidence was all in, stated to the Court that the case like some other cases had been stronger before the Grand than the Petit Jury, and that on the evidence as it stood, he did not feel it his duty to ask for a verdict of murder or manslaughter against him.

Judge SHIPMAN said that the testimony did not seem to him sufficient to warrant such a verdict, and that the Jury, without expressing any opinion upon the conduct of the accused, would simply find what verdict they saw fit in the case.

The Jury thereupon rendered a verdict of Not Guilty.

Is an Assignment, Directing a Private Sale, Void?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Gould.

Schureman Halstead et al. vs. James Gordon and Hugh McCrosson.—On the 15th day of March, 1859, the defendant Gordon, residing in the City of Brooklyn, assigned his store of goods there to the defendant, McCrosson, in trust for the payment of his debts. The plaintiffs in this action had recovered judgments against the defendant, Gordon, between the 16th and 21st days of March, 1859.

This action, however, is brought to set aside the assignment as fraudulent and void.

On the trial of this cause the Court held the assignment to be void, from which judgment the defendants now bring this appeal. No questions are raised on this appeal except such as arise upon the face of the assignment. The principal question raised is one which is of great importance to those who create trusts of this character. It appears that this assignment conferred the power expressly upon the assignee to sell the assigned property at private sale. On this ground it is claimed by counsel for the plaintiffs that the assignment is void. And here the counsel remarks "that a trustee *for the benefit of creditors* has not the legal right to sell *at private sale*. The law recognizes in such cases only public sales at auction, and the power to do an illegal act being expressly conferred in the assignment it cannot be sustained."

And here counsel for respondent further remarks that although in some elementary books, and in several adjudged cases in the Court of Appeals and in Chancery, Judges have said in their opinions that the assignee's duty is to sell the goods with diligence, at public or *private* sale, yet in no adjudged cases can there be found the point distinctly raised; but whenever that dicta appears, it seems the Court have always been considering some other point. Now, it is the duty of the assignee to so dispose of the goods as to realize the largest amount of proceeds and an auction sale inviting competition, is the only mode which can afford evidence that will estop all parties from raising the question as to collusion between the assignor or assignee, or purchaser at private sale. An assignment empowering an assignee to sell at private sale, opens the door to various fraudulent transactions, so as to prevent all having an interest in the assigned property from receiving all that they might were the property disposed of at public sale. The Court reserves its decision. Ex-Judge Capron for plaintiffs and respondents. John C. Dimmick for defendants and appellants.

The Bank of England Note Case—A Question of Title.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Gould.

Israel Steinhart vs. John G. Boker.—This case was stated in the TIMES about a year since, at the time it was tried. There is nothing in it of particular importance, excepting the question of the sufficiency of notice to the defendant that £700 of money in English bank-notes were not the property of one Boker, who gave them to the defendant in payment for wires purchased of him. Upon the determination of this point rests the question of title to the money.

Upon the trial of the cause the plaintiff established the fact that he was the owner of the Bank of England notes given to the defendant by Cohen; and that they were deposited with Cohen to be returned. It was also stated by one witness that when Boker took the notes, he remarked to Cohen, "Where did you steal these notes?" Thus the jury were of opinion that the defendant had some doubt when taking the notes that they belonged to Cohen. Verdict was given to the plaintiff for the value of the notes.

Defendant appealed the case, contending that as between him and the plaintiff, his title was the best; that he took the notes without notice, and parted with value for them equal to theirs. Decision reserved. G. Dean, for plaintiff; M. B. Hoxie, for defendant.

A Plea of Usury Disregarded.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Bacon.

Charles F. Wetmore vs. J. A. Hasbrouck.—In this case one Jacob N. Keeler made his note for $700, payable to the order of the defendant, who indorsed it.

The indorser now sets up as his defence that one Le Baron purchased the note in suit and two others for a great deal less than their face, and that on the transaction $189 of interest was charged. The interest, in his estimation, amounted to usury.

The plaintiff put in evidence to show that the check given for the notes purchased was for the amount of the notes, less 7 per cent. discount.

The Court directed the Jury to find for the plaintiff, and ordered 5 per cent. allowance.

K. R. Marsh for plaintiff; Selah Squires for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Wm. Scofield et al. vs. William Binns*—Motion granted on conditions.

Charles C. Abeel vs. Thomas Tracy.—Motion to discharge from arrest denied, with $10 costs.

The Slater Bank vs. James H. Sturley, et al.—Motion granted; $10 costs, to abide event.

CATARRH is a preliminary of consumption, and it has hitherto proved very intractable to treatment. As it frequently causes deafness, it was brought very extensively under the notice of Dr. LIGHTHILL, of this City, who has shown, by the invariable success which attends his treatment, how much science and skill can do when concentrated upon the study of any given disease, and has consequently acquired a reputation for the treatment of catarrh equal to that which he enjoys for treatment of deafness. Dr L.'s treatment is *entirely original*.—*Ex. Courier and Enquirer, June 19.*

(Advertisement.)

SUMMER HATS.—After all is said and done, and one has traveled all over town in search of the style of the Summer Hat *par excellence*, he comes back to KNOX, acknowledges the superiority of his genius and buys a white or straw hat. This is the experience of thousands, and the more elderly heads long since learned the fact, while the rising generation, which cannot tolerate anything that is not the best, are rapidly getting the lesson engraved on the tablet of experience. Military hats, Havelocks, and everything serviceable and in fashion, KNOX excels in. He stands unrivaled.

(Advertisement.)

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!—Protect your health. No man should leave the City without a supply of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. For wounds, bruises, sores, fevers and dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $[illegible]. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

Maison Doree, By F. MARTINEZ, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. (The Old Pumpkin Mansion.) This superb Restaurant is now open to the public. Dinner in "Ordinary," $1. Other departments according to bill of fare. Private rooms for ladies or parties. The entire fitting up of the premises is in the most elegant style. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. N. B.—DINNER PARTIES FURNISHED ACCORDING TO ORDER.

Rupture.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of the Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Home Guard. CANTRELL does sell his Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers for the ladies at home, or those going out of the City, at prices to suit the times. Also, an endless variety of delicate or substantial goods for misses, masters and children, while the gentlemen are always suited with Dress, Promenade or Hunting Boots, at No. 813 Broadway.

Flags! FIRECRACKERS!! FIREWORKS!!! At JOHN N. STEARNS', No. 60 Cedar-st., nearly opposite the Post-Office.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Depôt, Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

Ladies, if you wish to promenade this delightful weather, and wish to get handsome gaiter boots for yourself and children—good articles at moderate prices—step into MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics. DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY. The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

BURTON—ISAACKS.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, KATE E., eldest daughter of T. E. Isaacks, Esq. to ABRAHAM D. W. BURTON, of Wawarsing, Ulster County, N. Y.

TOWER—MARTIN.—In this City, on Thursday, June 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Lathrop, Mr. STEPHEN A. TOWER, of Boston, Mass., to Miss ELIZA J. MARTIN, of this City, the daughter of Geo. W. Martin.

SHUTE—HASTINGS.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. George S. Hare, Mr. WILLIAM SHUTE to Miss MARTHA W. HASTINGS; all of this City.

MANNING—THOMAS.—On Thursday afternoon, June 20, by Rev. Henry J. Fox, Mr. CLARKSON W. MANNING, of this City, to Miss ANN ELIZA THOMAS, of Trenton, N. J.

DIED.

IRWIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 18 at 9½ A. M., MARY JANE, wife of Dr. James H. Irwin, and daughter of Wm. Macdonough, Esq., aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 423 4th-st., near 2d av. Her remains will be interred in the Evergreens Cemetery.

BEDELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 19, at the residence of Mr. Sidney Fanning, No. 258 6th-av., of consumption, Miss CORNELIA BEDELL, eldest daughter of Henry and grand-daughter of Hiram K. Bedell, of Hempstead, L. I., aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, from No. 258 6th-av. The remains will be taken to Hempstead for interment.

CODDINGTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 19, JANE W., wife of Isaac Coddington, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 77 Amity-st., on Friday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

DODGE.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 19, SAMUEL DODGE, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 39 East 31st-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment.

NORRIS.—In this City, on Thursday, June 20, MARIA, wife of Daniel S. Norris, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's Church, Varick-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WITHERSPOON.—In this City, on Thursday, June 20, ELIZABETH B. WITHERSPOON, daughter of James Witherspoon, Esq., in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, June 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 32 West 10th-st.

BOUGHTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 19, suddenly, MARY AMANDA, wife of Frederick K. Boughton, aged 22 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Park-av., near Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

PEACOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 20, HENRY ROTHWELL, infant son of Frederick R. and Martha Peacock, aged 11 months and 20 days.

His remains will be interred at Greenwood this day, (Friday,) from his parents' residence, Classon av., corner of Gates av., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

DOTY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 19, Mrs. KATURAH L. DOTY, widow of the late Ethan A. Doty, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 157 Adams-st., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

WHITING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 19, EMMA, beloved daughter of Charles and Mary L. Whiting, aged 20 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Strong-place Church, corner of Strong-place and Degraw-st., South Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in the Marble Cemetery in 2d-st., New-York.

NOSTRAND.—At Rockaway, L. I., on Thursday morning, June 20, FOSTER NOSTRAND, in the 76th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will appear in Saturday morning's papers.

PERRY.—In Yonkers on Thursday, June 20, AMELIA, wife of Dr. Geo. Perry, and daughter of Oliver Washburn, Esq., of Sing Sing, aged 38 years, 2 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, in Yonkers, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock. Principal service will be held at the residence of Oliver Washburn, Esq., in Sing Sing, immediately after the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from New-York.

SUTPHEN.—In Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, June 19, JULIA MALVINA, daughter of John S. and Hyacinth A. Sutphen, aged 7 years, 6 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Bergen, N. J.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 343.—June 20, 1861.
12, 66, 42, 1, 3, 50, 34, 31, 60, 16, 13, 8.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 344.—June 20, 1861.
43, 41, 29, 26, 45, 68, 37, 9, 24, 70, 38, 63, 74.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD.

Absolutely pure; made by a process which is declared by the College of Physicians in London to be the only true and natural one, and by which all the nutritious and palatable qualities of the wheat are preserved; raised without yeast, baking powders, alkalies, or any corrupting ingredients; keeps moist for many days; never sours; contains twice as much nutrition as any other bread, and warranted the best in the world. For sale at the manufactory, No. 141 East Fourteenth-st., one door from the Academy of Music. Sold also at No. 449 6th-av., one door above 27th-st.; No. 380 4th-av., near 26th-st., and No. 375 8th-av., near 29th-st.

N. B.—Regularly delivered to families in all parts of the City. DAVIES & CO.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,

Invite attention to their NEW SPRING STOCK of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETING, comprising new and beautiful styles, which they are offering at extraordinary low rates.

Medallion and Velvets from 8s. to 14s. per yard.
Tapestry, from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Brussels from 8s. to 10s. per yard.
3-ply from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Ingrain from 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Oil-cloths from 3s. to 8s. per yard.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.

A Strawberry Festival will be held in the Allen-street M. E. Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., THIS EVENING, June 21.

A general invitation is given to all the friends of the Church and Sabbath School to this social gathering. Good speaking and singing may be expected. The proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Tickets, 25 cents, can be had at the parsonage and at the door on the evening. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

The original genuine article for exterminating roaches, bed-bugs, ants, garden insects, &c. It is free from poison.

LYONS' Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold by all dealers everywhere.

D. S. BARNES (late BARNES & PARK) wholesale and retail medicine depôt, 202 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

One hundred intelligent, able-bodied young men, to join a regiment already in the service. Uniforms, equipments, &c., furnished immediately. Must be ready to join the regiment on Monday next, June 24.

Apply at once, at No. 594 Broadway.

H. V. CRAMER, Captain.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on Monday, the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES MURPHY, — AMOS F. HATFIELD,
HUGH SMITH, — JACOB CAMPBELL, JR.,
PETER B. SWEENEY, — JESSE A. MARSHALL,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON, — JOHN KERR,
JACOB MILLER, — CHESTER LAMB,
TIMOTHY TOWNSEND, — THOMAS A. GARDINER,
CHARLES E. WHITE, — RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, JESSE A. MARSHALL was reelected President; HUGH SMITH Vice-President, and J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1861.

NEW BOOKS.

[illegible]

THE SEA (LA MER.)

Translated from the French Edition is just published by [illegible]

By M. J. MICHELET.

Author of LOVE (L'Amour)—WOMAN (La Femme), &c.

One large volume. Price $1 25.

[illegible]

MILITARY.

RUBBER BLANKETS, KNAPSACKS, CANTEENS, HAVERSACKS, &c.

At Wholesale and Retail by THE RUBBER CLOTHING COMPANY, Manufacturers, No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CAVENDISH SMOKING TOBACCO.

For sale by H. R. LE ROY, No. 39 Cedar-st., New-York.

RECRUITS WANTED.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, 200 recruits to be [illegible] for the Virginia Coast Guard now stationed at Fortress Monroe. They are to be inspected and enlisted in New-York by order of Major-Gen. Butler by Capt. Bailey Myers, [illegible] on special duty in New-York. [illegible] apply. Pay to date from day of enlisting. Rendezvous No. 389 Pearl-st. Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. D. H. BURTNETT, Major, [illegible] Recruiting Officer.

I am authorized to inspect and enlist the above recruits by an order from Major-Gen. Butler, dated Fortress Monroe, June 15, 1861. T. BAILEY MYERS, Captain and Acting A. Q. M.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.—OFFICERS rapidly prepared for the duties of a command in all branches and departments of the military service. Engineer, Artillery and Infantry, at the Military Institute, No. 26 East 16th-st. Principal Mr. [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK OBSERVER, JUNE 20, 1861,

gives a
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With Editorial articles;
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HILL OF THE MARTYRS IN JAPAN, by Rev. Henry Wood, Chaplain U. S. Navy.
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FULL REPORT OF DAILY PRAYER MEETINGS;
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WHAT THE CLERGY THINK OF MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething:

We will teach our Susy to say a blessing on Mrs. Winslow for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Rev. C. Z. WEISER, Selins Grove, Penn.

We have tried it, and know it to be all it claims. Rev. J. S. HOLME, Brooklyn, N. Y.

One of the most useful medicines of its kind ever presented to the public. Rev. Dr. SHALER, Portland, Me.

In our own family it has proved a blessing indeed. Rev. SYLVANUS COBB, Boston, Mass.

We have tried it, and know whereof we affirm. By its use, our infant has been brought through the critical period of teething with scarcely a fever. Rev. A. JONES, Jackson, Miss.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; especially she will discharge those duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of many years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way between you and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is sold everywhere, at 25 cents a bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This article has no deleterious effects whatever, and our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all our readers. Take our advice—use it—and you will be as strongly [illegible] advice to others as we have to you.

WHEN WE SAY

That MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP acts like a charm, we do but reiterate the language of every person who ever used it for their children, for all diseases incidental to the period of teething, such as Dysentery and Diarrhoea, Wind Colic and Cholera Infantum. It will produce quietude and rest, relieve all suffering, and the infant will awake invigorated and refreshed, and [illegible] parations of opium. Sold everywhere, 25 cents per bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW vs. CRYING CHILDREN.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Office No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "Cordials" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and

THOUSANDS OF MOTHERS THANK MRS. WINSLOW

For the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

Beware of Counterfeits.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

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Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

KEEP COOL! KEEP COOL! KEEP COOL! [illegible] charged for the Pitchers. LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 & 6 Burling-slip.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewing, or general housework, by a smart, tidy young woman; understands her business thoroughly, and will be found willing and obliging; will go to the country; has the best of reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 1[illegible] East [illegible]th st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; best city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing or general housework, in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] [illegible]-av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION Wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist in washing and ironing, or willing to do general housework in a small family; best of City reference. Call at No. 1[illegible] East 1[illegible]th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman to do light chamberwork and take care of children; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at No. [illegible] West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; has good reference. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A place as chambermaid, nurse or waitress, by a young woman, [illegible]. Call at the house of her present employer, No. 26 St. Mark's-place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman; is an excellent chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go with a family for the Summer months in the country; has the best of City reference; call at No. [illegible] East [illegible]th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Can be seen in the store for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Country preferred. Best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 498 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 6.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do the general housework of a small family; will make herself generally useful; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing or would do the housework of a small family. Call at No. 140 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent chambermaid and waitress, a situation in the City or country; sews neatly, makes children's clothes; is quick at the needle; washes and irons well; or as general housemaid; wages, $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress or housework in a small family; can give the best City reference; can be seen at No. 31 Charles-st., near Waverly place, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as laundress; the best of City reference. To be seen for 2 days at No. 88 East 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 449 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable Welsh girl, as chambermaid or waitress, to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 116 East 16th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a respectable middle aged woman, a member of the Episcopal Church, a situation to mind children and make herself useful in the family; no objections to the country. Call at No. 129 East 26th st., up stairs, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A professed cook, in a private family, and understands all branches of cooking—such as jellies, ice-creams and desserts of all kinds, and baking in the best manner; has no objection to go to the country; best of City reference can be given. Also, a first class cook for a hotel or boarding-house. Apply at No. 234 West 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of meats, soups, fish, pastry and game, bread and biscuit; can get up dinners in French or Spanish style. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 81 West 25th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable American woman as first class cook; has no objections to a private boarding-house, or to go in the country for the summer months; best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 88 West 20th st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a woman who fully understands cooking all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game, pastry and desserts; would mind a house for the Summer or go in the country; can give the best City reference, five years in one place. Call at No. 166 23d-st., corner 2d-av., till suited.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best City references. Can be seen at No. 98 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., up stairs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A GERMAN cook, who is a professed French and American cook, and learned pastry cooking in a first class house; best of City reference given. Address A. B., Box No. 109 Times Office.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as good plain cook; is a good baker of bread; will assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to the country. Refers to her present employer, No. 10 University-place, where she can be seen.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as a good plain cook; would go as laundress to a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 17 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, with best of City references from her present employers. Apply at 32 St. Marks place, 8th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN American Protestant first-class cook; the highest City reference given. Apply at No. 124 Clinton place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; is competent in all its requirements; has lived in the best of families, and as such has the best of City reference; would like if possible, to take charge of a house for the Summer months, in the absence of the family from the City; she can be confidently relied upon. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 39 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a respectable woman, in a private family, as cook; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and bread; willing to assist in washing and ironing; understands care of milk and butter; willing to go to the country; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED, BY two respectable Scotch girls—one as good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as first-class laundress and chambermaid; both thoroughly competent of their business; very best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 West 16th st., top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST REspectable American Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook or cook and assist in washing and ironing; is a thorough cook; makes excellent bread, all kinds of pastry, meats, soups, jellies, game, &c.; good disposition; best references; will go in the country. Call at 820 Broadway, hall door, near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A neat and competent person, to cook, wash and iron; understands all kinds of meats and poultry and is a good baker; no objections to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 151 West 25th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first rate cook; is an excellent baker; would prefer the country; has the best of country and City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at [illegible] Rivington-st., six blocks from the Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 216 West 26th st. Two years' reference from her last place.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable women; one as cook, and understands all kinds of pastry and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid or laundress, and both can produce the best of City references; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 11[illegible] 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, &c.—FREE of charge, furnished to employers, at the first-class agency for servants, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d st. where are now waiting for situations the most select lot of servants in the City, comprising over 100 honest, sober, capable and obliging girls. Call.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable girls (sisters) wish situations, one as good plain cook and washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both willing and obliging; no objection to go to the country; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 113 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A woman, with good reference and large experience, wishes a situation; understands cooking in all its branches; is a splendid laundress; gets up gentlemen's linens and ladies' finery in style; is also a good chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a willing and obliging young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; makes nice bread, biscuit, pies, and does gentlemen's shirts and ladies' finery up most beautiful; is very willing; three years' City reference from present employer; go to any part of country; wages, $5 or $6 per month. Call at No. 8[illegible] Broadway, near 12th st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit maker; or would do general housework; no objection to go into the country. Apply for two days at No. 1[illegible] West [illegible]th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED, BY A highly respectable English woman, employment as dressmaker or seamstress; understands all family sewing; could go by day or week. Apply at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION wanted, by an English girl, for general housework, with the best of reference, for City or country. Apply at No. 88 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation to do general housework; is a good cook, first-rate washer and ironer; can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 70 Charles st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Can give best of City references. No objection to the country. Call at Nos. 54 West 24th st., near 6th av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW, (AMERIcan,) with one child, (a boy 8 years old) wishes a situation as housekeeper; is thoroughly competent, and can furnish the most unexceptionable references. Would take charge in absence of family during the Summer. Address, until July 1, G. H. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITuation wanted by an American widow, of middle age, who is willing to make herself generally useful; also, a home for a little girl, 13 years of age, in a pious family, where she will be treated as their own. Call at No. 35 McDougal-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—THE ADVERTISER, a young, intelligent American of respectability, wishes to obtain a situation in the capacity of housekeeper, saleswoman, or general family seamstress; understands the care and instruction of children; would leave the City; salary no object, where a good home could be obtained. Address, for one week, Miss EGBERT, Station A, Spring-st., stating where to be seen.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—SITUATION wanted by a middle-aged Scotch woman (Protestant) as housekeeper or dairy woman, or cook; is an excellent baker and butter maker, and can give best City references; wages moderate. Apply 7 Chatham-square.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A YOUNG woman, with six months' reference, wishes a situation in the country; understands baking bread and pies, and understands the care of milk and butter, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 4[illegible] Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a capable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; would do chamberwork; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a most respectable woman as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 101 5th-av., until Saturday morning, leaving in consequence of the family going to the country.

AS LAUNDRESS—COOK.—TWO RESPECTAble young girls wish situations; one as laundress and the other as cook in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be well recommended from their last place. Can be seen at No. 19 Whitehall-st., first floor, front room.

AS FRENCH NURSE—CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER.—Two young women wish situations; will go separate or together; the nurse speaks pure French, and is very fond of children; the other is a neat and tidy chambermaid, and an excellent washer of finery; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs, three doors west of Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby or grown children, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has eight years City reference; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has lived twelve years as nurse; has no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 31[illegible] 1st av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced and competent infant's nurse; can take full charge of an infant; is an excellent needle woman; has lived in the first families in this City; would go in the country for the Summer; best City reference can be given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington place, for two days.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—A PROTESTant wants the above situation; has for many years taken the entire care of infants; can bring them up by hand, and is also a good seamstress; no objection to go to the country for the Summer months. Apply, for two days, at No. 116 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation, by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth; is very fond of children; or would do chamberwork and waiting, or would have no objections to travel with a family or to go to the country; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 152 East 32d-st., near 2d av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to do chamberwork; is accustomed to the care of children for the last six years. Can give satisfactory reference; country preferred. Can be seen for two days, at No. 9 8th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing; good City reference. Call at No. 81 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children and ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; can do chamberwork if required; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the fancy store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A WOMAN WANTS A situation as seamstress who can do all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting neatly; has no objection to go to the country; will go by the day or month. Apply at No. 252 East 19th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses and upholstery work; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 88 East 13th-st., (basement.)

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as family seamstress, and will see to grown children if required, or do chamberwork, or wait on a lady, by a neat, competent American girl, with good City reference. Call, or address AMERICAN, No. 69 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A lady, about to leave the City, wishes to procure a situation as seamstress and chambermaid for a Protestant young woman who has been in her employ, and whom she can confidently recommend. Inquire at No. 130 West 14th st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl desires a situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 132 corner of 24th-st. and 7th-av.

AS WAITRESS AND FINE WASHER.—A smart, active and honest young woman, (Protestant,) with five years' reference, wishes the above situation; her reference says she is honest and industrious and an exceedingly clever waitress; understands French fluting and clear starching. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs, three doors west of Broadway.

MALES.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—THE ADvertiser, who is a practical book-keeper and has had several years' experience in this City, desires a situation; would engage for a moderate salary, and would make himself useful in any department outside the office if required—to assist as salesman, collect, &c., &c. Best City reference. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 157 Times Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, AS AN ASsistant book-keeper, by a young man 20 years of age, who has studied book keeping at school; is a good penman and quick in figures, and wishes a good situation in New York or Brooklyn. Best country references given and required. Wages $6 or $8 per week. For particulars address WILLIAM W. GEORGE, Fair Haven, Rutland County, Vt.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man that perfectly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses in all their branches; he is a first-class groom and a good driver. Has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can give a year of first class references. Can be seen at No. 219 Bowery, for two days, or address G. B., as above.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who is strictly temperate, and has lived with one of the most respectable families in this City; has the best reference from his last employer; discharged on account of his employer selling his establishment. Address T. T., Box No. 208 Times Office, which will be attended to for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant single man, a situation as coachman, one who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; has no objection to town or country. Call at or address No. 200 East 20th-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by an experienced married man, an Englishman, with personal City reference of many years. Apply at No. 120 East 14th-st., or at S. Lowry's saddlery, No. 952 Broadway, near 21st-st., for A. B.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant Scotchman, a situation as coachman and groom; has had long experience in the old country and this in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, by addressing T. B., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses perfectly; is a good plain gardener; would have no objection to work on a farm for a gentleman in the country; can come well recommended. Address W., for two days, No. 146 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation, by a respectable young man who thoroughly understands his business, and has lived with some of the most respectable families in Europe, and is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; best of City reference will be given. Address M. M., Box No. 205 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A RESPECTable young man wants a situation with a doctor, or in a private family, as coachman or groom, or to do plain gardening; is willing to make himself useful in the family; good references given. Call or address C. D., for two days, at Mr. Louden's, saddler, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A man and his wife, without incumbrance, wish situations; the man is a first-rate coachman and gardener; the wife is an excellent cook, washer and ironer, and understands the care of milk and butter; both have the best of references. Can be seen at No. 421 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—A YOUNG Frenchman wants to obtain a situation as coachman or gardener, or as a farm hand in the country. He has good recommendations and can be seen at No. 2 East 23d st., near Broadway.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT married man, without incumbrance, a situation as farmer; is fully competent of taking full charge of a large farm; has good City reference. Can be seen or heard from, for three days, by addressing J. K., Farmer, No. 128 4th-av., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and farmer, by a man of first rate ability; understands his business in both capacities, in the raising of any kind of vegetables, or raising of stock, or reclaiming waste lands, which he can show by his references or work, if employed. Address J. N., No. 9 John-st., care of McIlvain & Young, in the seed-store, New-York.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom by a respectable Protestant young man who understands his business; would have no objection to assist in the garden and make himself useful about the house. Call or address a note to Mr LOWERY, No 932 Broadway.

AS GROOM OR GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant man; understands taking care of horses and plain gardening; will give good references. Address C F., Box No 217 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH man, a situation as waiter in a private family; is fully capable of his duties; is of an obliging disposition; has first-class testimonials; is neat and clean in his habits; no objections to the country. Call or address, for three days, in the grocery store, No 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place; or address G. C., Box No. 105 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—A WELL EDUCATED ITALIAN young man, 26 years old, who is a good waiter, and who also speaks French, English and Spanish, can read and write, and can give the best of recommendations, desires a situation with a gentleman or family visiting Europe, or to reside in the City. Address A. B. C., Box No. 136 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable Protestant single young man; understands his business in all its branches, as his last employer will certify; is disengaged in consequence of the family going to the country. Can be seen at the house of his present employer, No. 12 West 3[illegible]d-st.

AS WAITER, &c.—A GENTLEMAN GIVING up housekeeping is desirous of procuring a situation for his manservant, an intelligent Protestant; is an excellent waiter, very reliable and trustworthy and will recommend him to any gentleman requiring a first rate man. A note addressed to A. B., No. 946 Broadway, in the office, will be immediately attended to.

MAN AND WIFE.—A RESPECTABLE MAN and wife wish to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer or a house to let; one who is accustomed to the care of houses every Summer; can be highly recommended. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2[illegible] Avenue A, corner of 1[illegible]th st., second floor, back room, or by addressing a note.

HELP WANTED.

FARM HANDS WANTED—ON FARM NEAR the City; wages $10 a month and board. Those only with good recommendations will apply from 11 to 3 at Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE; ONE ACCUStomed to the care of a baby and who understands sewing. Apply at No. 67 East 28th-st., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WET NURSE WANTED—A YOUNG HEALTHY woman, who has lost her babe, preferred. Apply at No. 19 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A FRENCH, GERMAN, OR ITALIAN woman speaking English, capable of taking care of children and making their dresses. Apply, between 11 and 2 o'clock, at No. 83 East 16th-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS, WHO HAS lived in the best families in this City, wishes to obtain washing at her own residence; will do either family washing or gentlemen's washing in the neatest manner. Can give the best reference. Call for one week at No. 123 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., first floor, back room.

WASHING WANTED.—THE WASHING OF A few ladies or gentlemen wanted, by a capable laundress; the best of City references and accommodation, stationary tubs and grass-plat. Call or address Mrs. O'BRIEN, No. 69 45th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

WASHING WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING to put out their washing by the piece, week or month, may find an excellent laundress by addressing MARY K., Box No. 123 Times Office. Has a good grass plat for bleaching.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes to obtain washing; clothes done up in the neatest manner; can produce the best reference. Call at 169 Wooster-st., near Houston st., in the rear.

WASHING DONE BY A RESPECTABLE woman, and going out to days' work. Apply at No. 46 Orchard-st., back room, first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

READY THIS MORNING.
READY THIS MORNING.
READY THIS MORNING.
READY THIS MORNING.
THE MOST INTERESTING NUMBER EVER ISSUED.
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FRANK LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,

NO. 292,

Contains Nineteen Splendid Illustrations of the War

AND THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL,

Sketched by our Special Artist, who accompanied the expedition (Double Page.)

CARRYING OFF THE BODY OF LIEUT. GREBLE from the Field of Battle.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE

Conveying Federal Troops over Hampton Creek.

COLONEL DURYEE'S REGIMENT,

Fifth N. Y. V., crossing Hampton Creek to attack the Secessionists at Little Bethel (Page.)

THE BATTLE OF PHILLIPPA, VA.,

Sketched by our Special Artist attached to the Western Division of the U. S. A.

Portrait of Brevet Major-General George Cadwallader.
Portrait of Captain Roger Jones, U. S. A.
Major Cregier, of the Ellsworth New York Fire Zouaves, escaping from the Pickets of the Secession Troops in Virginia.
Battery Lincoln, Santa Rosa Island, Florida.
Escorting the remains of Lieutenant Greble to the steamer *Adelaide*.
Battery at Sewall's Point, Chesapeake Bay, Va.
Battery at Pig's Point, on the Nansemond River, Va.
Entrenched Camp at Newport News, James River, Va.
Mounting the Columbiads at Newport News, Va.
Portrait of Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island.
Portrait of General Braxton Bragg, commanding the Southern Army at Pensacola, Florida.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES PRIVATEER SVAANNAH,

Letter-of-Marque No. 1, captured off Charleston, S. C., by the U. S. brig *Perry*.

One of General Butler's "Contraband of War."

No. 19 City Hall-square, New-York.

FRENCH CHINA AND CUT GLASS, AT THE PRICES FORMERLY PAID FOR COMMON GOODS.

Our customers need not fear being disappointed, as we have received a large quantity of the following articles, which we will positively sell at the prices indicated:

White French China Dinner Sets, 190 pieces	$27 00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 25
White French China Dinner Plates, per dozen	1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates, per dozen	1 25
Fine French Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen	1 60
Fine Brooklyn Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen	4 00
Fine Brooklyn Cut Glass Champagnes, per dozen	3 25
Fine Brooklyn Cut-Glass Clarets, per doz	3 10
Fine Brooklyn Cut-Glass Wines, per doz	1 50
Fine Brooklyn Cut Glass set of four Decanters	8 75
Silver-Plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	16 00
Silver-Plated Tea Sets, very rich	20 00
Silver Plated Table Forks and Spoons, per doz	3 50
Silver-plated Tea-Spoons, per doz	1 75
Silver-Plated Casters, each	4 50

Also, a most beautiful assortment of CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, At very low prices.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—AN adjourned meeting of the Corps will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, June 21, at the Mercer House, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on the celebration of the Fourth of July. By order,
I. M. PHYFE, Adjutant. A. DALLY, Colonel.

BILLIARD-TABLES, PIANO-FORTES, AND FURNITURE.—Wanted, six billiard-tables, six piano-fortes, and from $500 to $1,000 worth of furniture in exchange for selected farming land, in the State of Iowa. Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Room No. 4 Times Building, or by note to P. V. S., Box No. 166 Times Office.

REMOVAL.—THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT. Works on Staten Island. No. 98 Duane-st., late No. 45 John-st., New-York. Branch offices, No. 720 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL WORKS.—Office No. 45 Fulton st. Gale's Patent two-horse Mowing-Machine, $75, payable 1st January. Harvesting tools and implements of all kinds for sale cheap. TREDWELL & PELL.

FOR SALE—A STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, SHAFTing, Pullies, &c.; for sale cheap; can be seen at Jas. Bunter's feed-store, corner Vestry and West sts. Inquire at No. 287 Washington-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STANDS NOS. 21 AND 23 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at $[illegible] per week, gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 1[illegible] East Broadway.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—SUPERIOR accommodations of double and single rooms in the fine Mansion House, corner of Clinton and Garrall sts., may be obtained by application on the premises.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant accommodations for families or single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 11 Monroe place. References required.

PARTIAL BOARD.—A PLEASANT ROOM, with extension adjoining, on the first floor of bedrooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen, may be obtained at a moderate price; also, several other comfortably furnished rooms, with partial board, by applying at No. 105 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 68 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchmen and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

TO LET.—A FRENCH LADY, LIVING IN 16TH-st., near 5th-av., will let the second floor, and other rooms, elegantly furnished, to gentlemen, with breakfast if required. The house is respectable and full of comforts. Apply at No. 41 Wall-st., third floor, front room. P. V.

ELEGANT AND SELECT ROOMS FOR gentlemen, without board, handsomely furnished, with best attention, can be had in the modern brown-stone house, No. 23 West 9th-st., one block from the Brevoort House, and near 5th-av. Stages pass the door.

TO LET—ON 10TH ST. BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs., in a private, French family, consisting of two persons, a pleasant furnished room on the second floor. It is large enough to accommodate two friends. Address E. V., Box No. 161 Times Office.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, A HANDSOMELY furnished suite of rooms, on second floor of a first-class house. Also a large room on third floor, and hall bedroom. Apply at No. 32 Clinton-place, between University place and Greene-st.

A SUITE OF WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; accommodations first class. Call at No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. Unexceptionable reference.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Suites of rooms to let, with board, to respectable parties. Also, accommodations for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN CLINTON-PLACE.—ROOMS IN suite or single, for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

AUCTION SALES.

By LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, No. 45 Murray-st.
THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF PARIS-MADE BLACK SILK NECK-TIES MITTS AND SUSPENDERS.
A LONG LINE OF HOSIERY.
ALSO, AN INVOICE OF SUMMER CLOTHING, TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND HARNESS.
By E. & F. H SCHENCK. THIS DAY, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom Nos 155 and 157 Broadway, one second hand Germantown rockaway, one elegant new rockaway, for four or six persons; one light rockaway, two shifting-top wagons, one three-quarter seat skeleton wagon, double and single harness, to be positively sold without reserve.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF ARTISTIC MARBLE STATUARY, CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS, BOHEMIAN GLASS, PARIAN FIGURES, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, June 19 and 21, at 12 o'clock each day, at No. 405 Broadway, artistic Carrara marble statuary; also a number of choice Italian oil paintings, marble vases, card receivers, Mosaic tables, Bohemian glass, Parian figures, &c. Particular attention is called to the above sale, as it will be peremptory. Goods now on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a large assortment of furniture, removed for convenience of sale, viz: Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite, in plush; rosewood, black-walnut and mahogany bedsteads; rosewood marble-top dressing-bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, centre tables, card, side and pier tables; cane-seat chairs, rosewood hat-stands, gas chandeliers, &c.; also, an assortment of crockery, glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 1[illegible]6 Bleecker-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of mahogany suites, covered in hair cloth; mahogany and black walnut bedsteads; Brussels and ingrain carpets; hair mattresses and feather beds; Brussels and ingrain stair carpets; stair rods; oilcloths; mahogany hat stands; mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands; pillasses, china and glass ware; bolsters and pillows; &c. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY (DAUGHter of a deceased missionary) accustomed to teaching, is anxious to obtain a situation as governess in a family, to give instruction in English, French and the rudiments of music; good recommendations can be given; salary not so great an object as a good home; is willing to go in the country if desirable. Address Miss P., care of Box No. 1,621 Post-office, New-York.

AS TEACHERS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS AS teachers, by two ladies of much experience. One is well qualified to give instruction in the usual studies of the scholastic course of our best seminaries, the other in the English branches, French, drawing, and oil-painting; best of references given. Address MARY C. GREENWOOD, Utica, Oneida Co., N. Y.

AN ENGLISH LADY, OF LONG EXPERIence in tuition, is desirous of a situation as governess in the country. She gives instruction in music, French, (acquired in Paris,) drawing, and is a thorough conversant with her own language. Salary no object. Address COUNTRY, Station D.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, DAUGHTER of a deceased merchant, is desirous of procuring a situation in a private family, in the City or country, to teach one or two young children the English branches; best of references given. Address M. H., Box No. 331, Post office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation as governess; can teach the English branches and music. Address RESIDENT GOVERNESS, *Church Journal* Office, No. 18 Beekman-st., or call for three days at No. 162 East 14th-st.

AS TUTOR.—AN AMERICAN TEACHER, OF five years' experience, speaking French and German, about to set out for Europe, desires one or more pupils; best reference given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 218 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. [illegible] Society, No. 111 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad, of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage, which leaves the American hotel at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $50, in advance, for three months board and tuition in the English branches, German and vocal music; $5 to $10 per quarter for instrumental music, (piano forte, violin and organ,) drawing and ancient languages. The present session closes on Friday, June 28. Scholars are received during the vacation in July, if desirable. The 77th annual session will open on TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 1861.
REV. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.
Agents, Messrs. A. Bininger & Co., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. For catalogues, address REV. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed! circulars supplied by MRS. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 2 o'clock, at No. 409 Hudson-st.

A TEACHER OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE wishes several pupils, either in a school or in a private family, and would take board as a compensation. Address E. S. P., Box No. 210 Times Office.

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. [illegible] East [illegible]th-st.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

We would call the attention of City and country jobbers and retailers to our extensive stock of safe fireworks, fire crackers, torpedoes, Joss-sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and private exhibitions.

Displays for cities, with devices, mottoes, &c., to any extent, furnished at short notice on reasonable terms. Orders to be addressed to JOS. G. & I. EDGE, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

Displays for public and private exhibitions furnished on the most reasonable terms. Dealers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock. Address orders to C. A. PECK, Jr., Depot, No. 198 Broadway.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, Jr.; remember the No., 30 John-st.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
DEPOT No. 47 Maiden-lane.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIRE CRACKERS.—ALL SIZES; COLUMbiad, cannon, pistol and usual size, of best quality, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by WETMORE, CRYDER & CO., No. 77 William-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by RADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 29 Washington-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 729 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

COUNTRY BOARD.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—COUNTRY board for children, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 2½ hours via Hudson River Railroad; high ground, location healthy, in a strictly private family, consisting of mother and daughter. Children will receive instruction on piano with use of instrument. Home-comforts, fresh milk, vegetables and fruit; or would accommodate a small family. Best of reference given and required. For full particulars, address for two days, GEORGE HENDRICKSON, Box No. 3,935 Post Office, New-York City.

COUNTRY BOARD—WITHIN FOUR HOURS of the City by rail or steamer is wanted by a family party, (eight adults,) for ten or twelve weeks at about $5 per week, in a small establishment where few others will be taken. Three large rooms and two of medium size, seasonably and neatly furnished will be required, and a situation near the water preferred. Communications addressed to M. W., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, giving satisfactory particulars as to location, accommodation, terms, &c., will be promptly acknowledged.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing to obtain board for the Summer months can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 27 (James-slip) East River, daily, at 3½ o'clock P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RIVERDALE, HUDson River.—Several persons can be accommodated with unexceptionable board and large, airy rooms in a first class private house, ten minutes from depot; there is abundance of fruit, vegetables, shade, &c., also fishing and bathing; large carriage-house; terms moderate. Apply at the Country Board Agency, No. 820 Broadway. PERT & THOMAS.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEman desires board for his family. The family consisting of himself, wife, child, three years old, baby and nurse. With them will go another family, consisting of a lady, a child aged five years and a nurse. Parties having first-class accommodations will please address Mr. HOWARD, care of *New-York Times*.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A FARM house within about one hour's distance from the City, for a gentleman, wife, two children and servant, for the season; near the water preferred. Address, for one week, stating location and terms, (which must be moderate,) EDWARD, Box No. 120 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD IN NEW-JERSEY.—A genteel family can obtain good board and a comfortable home on Bergen Heights, in a beautiful and healthy situation, where all the pleasure and quiet of country life can be had; garden, stable, fresh milk, etc.; fishing and bathing; distance, 40 minutes from ferry; terms very low. Address A. B. C., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A PLEASANTLY LOcated private house, surrounded by a garden, near Elizabeth, N. J., ten minutes' walk from the depot, for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; one hour's ride from New-York City, at $5 each a week. Apply at No. 156 Pearl-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FINE LARGE HOUSE, owned by Titus Mead, has recently been opened at Greenwich, Conn., having spacious grounds, a good garden, and carriage-house attached. Boarders will find a good table, plenty of milk, and all the comforts of a home. Inquire of JOHN ELLIOTT, at Greenwich depot.

COUNTRY BOARD IN NEW-JERSEY.—Two or three families, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board in a private family having a fine residence near the Hudson; very healthy; plenty of milk, vegetables, &c.; terms moderate. Apply at No. 68 Irving-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be well accommodated at a first class farm house, in a fine healthy location, among the hills of Connecticut. Rooms large, fruit, vegetables, dairy, ice, &c., in abundance. For particulars, call this day on the proprietor at the Knickerbocker Life Insurance, 166 Broadway.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—TWO PLEASANT parlor chambers may be obtained, with board in a small family, within three minutes' walk of the Brick Church station; terms moderate. Address D. P. N., Station D. Bible House, Astor-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FARMER LIVING ON the line of the Harlem Railroad, in Westchester County, would take three or four persons to board for the Summer. Inquire at the Coal Office No. 413 Water-st., New-York.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—A FEW boarders can be accommodated in a private family, within five minutes' walk of Port Richmond Landing. Terms moderate. Address L. B., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED on a farm, at South Orange, N. J., near the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to THOMAS LOWNDES, South Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMIly, in some pleasant, shady place, within one hour of the City Hall, by steamboat. Terms moderate. Address Box No. 2,718 Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Location healthy and pleasant; rooms spacious and airy; cool sea-breezes; prices moderate. Address HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE.

TO LET.

BROOKLYN COTTAGE TO LET—NO. 75 Fort Greene-place; two story, attic, basement and cellar; fourteen rooms, including extension-room; painted and papered throughout this Spring; has water, gas and gas-fixtures; rent $325 until May next; furniture for sale low, if desired, or will be let furnished, to a small family, and rent taken in board. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET AT A REDUCED RENT—THE three-story brown-stone house No. 67 West 31st-st., near 6th-av., 21 feet front, high stoop, sub-cellar, furnace, water closets, bath, range, gas fixtures and speaking tubes. Rent $600 from now till May. Apply to H. H. RICE, No. 18 City Hall-place, second story.

$250.—BROOKLYN COTTAGE TO LET.—No. 188 Oxford-st., on the block between Fulton and Atlantic st. railroads; gas and water in; location best in the city. Apply to J. O. HOYT, corner Montague and Court sts., or at No. 175 Broadway, New-York. Immediate possession.

TO LET.—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE FAMIly, house No. 286 West 26th-st.; also 2 small houses in the same neighborhood. Rent from $250 to $375 per annum. Also some good floors; low rents to good families. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 233 West 25th st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO story and basement brick houses in DeKalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to RADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 29 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

$600.—TO LET—TO A FIRST-CLASS TENANT, a first class four-story brown-stone house, near 5th-av., in the upper part of the City.
A. TREADWELL, No. 103 Chambers-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—AT A LOW PRICE, TO A SMALL FAMily, half of a first-class English basement house in West 23d st. Inquire of A. TREADWELL, No. 103 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING HOUSE, NO. 49 LISpenard-st., near Broadway. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, Jr., No. 373 Broadway.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES W. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 34th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT ON Great Neck, L. I., easy of access by water from New York, situated about 2½ miles from the steamboat landing; locality healthy, and affording the advantage of a water front on a beautiful bay. Also, an unfurnished country house, pleasantly situated in the same vicinity. Apply to T. & H. MESSINGER, No. 161 Maiden-lane, New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FOR TWO MONTHS, a splendid villa residence in the suburbs of Flushing, containing 14 rooms; 50 minutes from Fulton Ferry, and 4 minutes' walk from railroad depot. Apply to S. K. ROBERTS, corner Bowne-av. and Madison-st., Flushing, or to J. KIMBER, at J. S. Aspinwall's, No. 86 William-st., New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. T. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A furnished house, three-story, brown-stone, first-class, with gas, bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent low, the first-class, three story brown-stone house, No. 225 West 50th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 229 West 50th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, FOR LESS than rent, on 34th-st., near 5th-av., for four or six months, or balance of year; if agreeable, the advertiser might board with those taking the house. Address B Union-square P. O.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS to rent for the Summer—near the station—with shade and fruit trees and lawn. Inquire at ACKER, EDGAR & CO'S store, or address S. M., Yonkers.

TO LET.—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A FURnished house at New Rochelle, six minutes from the depot. Inquire on Saturday at No. 420 Pacific st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 58 West 25th-st.; 4 stories, size, 20x45; dining-room extension. Apply at No. 15 West 24th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL COTTAGE WANTED FOR A FEW months, furnished or unfurnished, near the City, in a healthy location. N. B.—If suited would purchase. Address Box No. 1,317 New-York Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ATTENTION, HOUSEKEEPERS!—AUCtion prices in the shade! We are selling mattresses, spring beds, spring palliasses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at GRIFFIN'S manufactory, No. 121 Canal-st., one door from Mott-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first class boarding-house and Summer resort, on the 1st of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

This spacious and pleasantly located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.
HATHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

STORM KING HOUSE, CORNWALL.—ACcessible by steamboats *Thomas Powell* and *Armenia*, and by Hudson River Railroad; new, commodious, well ventilated, and commanding the most beautiful scenery; shaded by forest trees, with unlimited shaded rambling walks upon the farm surrounding; horses kept upon livery; carriage room, &c. Refer to Mr. Rollin Sanford, or Mr. C. K. Judd, No. 189 Maiden-lane; W. P. Lee, Esq., No. 10 Wall-st.; or, Samuel Cottrell, No. 313 Broadway, or by mail to the subscriber, on the premises.
JOSEPH WALKER, Storm King House, Cornwall.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, N. J., OPPOSITE Keyport, will be open on the 15th inst. It is situated on a high bluff, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and adjacent country, and within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing; good bathing, sailing and fishing. Terms moderate, to suit the times. Steamboats leave Robinson-st. at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Apply to C. L. Avery & Co., No. 3[illegible] Broadway; Capt. Arrowsmith, steamer *Keyport*, or the proprietor.
H. W. ABBOTT.

DELAWARE HOUSE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE County, New-York.—This first-class house, situated on the bank of the Delaware River, in one of the most flourishing villages on the New-York and Erie Railroad, accessible four times a day, containing all the modern improvements, running water, cold and warm baths, is open for the reception of visitors and boarders.
GEO. [illegible], Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing, sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Family board by the week, $8. Price for transient boarders, $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot of Robinson-st. twice a day.
Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, Proprietor.

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, N. H., BENJ LYNDE, Proprietor, (late of the Howard Hotel, N. Y.), would be happy to see his numerous friends at this delightful summer resort. Leave New-York by Norwich and Worcester boat at 5 o'clock P. M., daily, (except Saturday); arrive at dinner, next day. Through tickets on board.

THE SPRING HOUSE, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st.
JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, WHO ARE desirous of conforming to the times by practicing economy, and at the same time securing the privileges of a first rate summer resort, are recommended to try the Summit House, at Lake Mahopac. Inquire of the President of the New York County Bank, 14th st.
R. A. SINCLAIR, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—This house is finely located; baths in all the principal rooms; beautiful and extensive grounds; good stabling, &c. Terms moderate. One hour from New-York. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. 8:30, 11:30, 2, 3:30, 5:10, 6:10.
CHAS. STRINGER.

SEA-BATHING.—MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Mansion House fronts the ocean 500 feet, within fifty yards of Bathing-ground, will accommodate 600 guests. Open June 15. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—Is 1½ hours from New York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Navesink River. Terms $7 to $10 per week.
Address C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, WILL be opened on THURSDAY, June 20, for the reception of guests. Good stables for the accommodation of private carriages. Also a good livery attached to the House.
H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms, will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 29 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 18 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE, DOUBLE stone country residence, situated in the village of Belleville, N. J., with grounds extending to the river, (Passaic,) and good dock, for sale on easy terms, or to rent very moderate. Communication with New-York six times a day, by stages or steamboat, and New-Jersey Railroad, via Newark, in one hour. For further information, apply to L. N. CONDIT, at the office of the Morris Canal Company, Jersey City, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—ON OR near Long Island Sound and the New-Haven R. R., in a first-class neighborhood between New-Rochelle and Stratford, Ct.; house and out buildings must be modern style, ample and substantially built, well shaded, and with from 15 to 20 acres of good tillable land well stocked with fruit; possession required this Summer or Fall; price about $14 000. Address C. R., Box No. 166 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR IMPROVED property in New York or Brooklyn, a beautiful gothic cottage and nice lots of ground at Fairmount, Westchester Co., thirty minutes from 27th-st. depot, Harlem Railroad; abundance of fruit; fine garden, all in perfect order; splendid view of the sound.
W. C. GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR TRADE.—A GOOD brick store and dwelling, well located at Attica, $3,000 and a neat brick store and frame dwelling and barn, at Pavilion Centre, N. Y., $1,500, all unencumbered, will be exchanged for dry goods or drugs. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 40 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

TO LET—A NEW COTTAGE HOUSE CONTAINing ten rooms, situated in the village of West Bloomfield, N. J., within five minutes' walk of the depot. Rent $250. Apply to REXFORD & VAN RIPER, No. 29 Moore st., or to JOHN C. COLLINS, on the premises.

FAR ROCKAWAY.—TO LET, WELL FURNISHed, fronting the ocean a cottage at $300 one at $400 and one at $500 a year, with stabling, ice, &c. Inquire of ROBT. BAINBRIDGE, No. 40 John-st., or at the Pavilion Hotel, Rockaway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence on the banks of the Hudson, at Tubby Hook. Inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway, or of JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises.

TO LET.—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE J. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island; the house is now being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAS. A. MAURAN, No. 215 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FURNISHED COTtages at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

HOTELS.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.—THE undersigned respectfully announce to their friends, patrons, and the traveling public generally, that owing to the stringency of the times they have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS per day. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them, they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring their patrons that the house will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore characterized their establishment.
W. F. TUCKER & CO.
CHICAGO, June 1 1861.

HOTEL TO LET.—CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J. A large first-class hotel, now in full operation, and full of boarders, fifteen miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad. Located in the most central part of the City. Apply to J. S. ROGERS, Paterson, N. J., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also,
TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weights, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 39 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

ENFIELD RIFLES AND ARTILLERY SCABBARDS.—A small lot just received from Manchester, England, and for sale by DURRIE & RUSHER, No. 78 Beekman-st.

FLAGS.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost. TERRY & DELLA TORRE, No. 1[illegible] South-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE AT HALF PRICE.—A SPLENDID blooded bay mare, 15½ hands high, seven years old, fast and very stylish, and a splendid saddle horse; warranted sound and kind in harness, and very gentle. Inquire at the private house, No. 93 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., where the horse can be seen.

HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP—A VERY handsome blood bay horse, 16 hands high, 7 years old; is used to double or single harness and the saddle; free from vice; sold for want of use. Apply at THOS. NORRIS' stable, 8th st., near 6th-av.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 182 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles, at fair prices. Samples by mail. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 56 WALL-STREET.

New-York, June 5, 1861.

At the Annual Election (held on the 3d inst.) for Directors of this Company, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

RUSSELL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
M. L. MARSH,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
P. L. FOULKE,	THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
GEO. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON RUNYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DAN'L BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	F. W. HUTCHINS,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD GOTHOUT,
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,	JNO. J. McLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROWER was unanimously reelected President.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.

Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000,000.

Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of said payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance, and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof, a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed, in addition to which, a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1862 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds, payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, Ten per cent. of the amount of each bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent. interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22, 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding, June 25th.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

New-York, May 30, 1861.

JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN,
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Loan Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.

[OFFICIAL.]

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or

William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

LOAN FOR SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 29th day of June inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a Loan of SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1870. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and endorsed "Loan to the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 29th day of June, inst., by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $400,000, reimbursable, viz.:

1861, August 1, 6 per cent.......... $100,000.
1861, September 1, 6 per cent.......... 100,000.
1861, October 1, 6 per cent.......... 100,000.
1862, January 1, 6 per cent.......... 100,000.

Will be received in payment on bids for the above loan, on the payment by the bidders of the amount of the increased rate of interest from the 1st of July next to the date said stock is reimbursable, less the rebate.

Date Comptroller's Office, Albany, June 18, 1861.

ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
New-York, June 5, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 30 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

WESTERN COLLECTIONS.—NOT HAVING had any deposits, we are not embarrassed by the currency difficulties of this section of the country, and are prepared to make collections and receive certificates and checks on Chicago bankers for collections and negotiation. We refer to Union Bank, Messrs. Meigs & Greenleaf and F. P. James & Co., New-York; and all Chicago bankers. E. K. WILLARD & CO., Exchange Dealers, Chicago, Ill. We are buying the currency of Illinois and Wisconsin at fair rates.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 7 Broadway.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.

SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, May 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861. REVBY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

[illegible]

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 1st of July will draw interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. [illegible], President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. [illegible], President.

VANDERBILT [illegible], Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st. WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.

New-York, June 17, 1861.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

issue circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400,000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board, or other proper officer or officers, (which duty, it is provided by law may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

New-York, June 19, 1861.

JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State, } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $500,000—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

LANSING, June 14, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank in the city of Detroit, until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861. The Stock must be issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time within or at the expiration of twenty five years from the first day of January, 1861, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi annual interest coupons attached, in amounts as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. The principal and interest of all bonds less than five hundred dollars payable in the city of Detroit; all others payable in the City of New-York.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional.

The persons whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861 and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed "JOHN OWEN, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan.
J. OWEN,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

NEW-YORK SOUTHERN DEBT AND STOCK LAW AGENCY.—The undersigned is about to resort to a new and effectual mode of compelling the rebels to pay for the confiscated and repudiated Southern and Southwestern debts and stocks due to non-residents. All persons having such claims can have them attended to by calling in a few days.

DANIEL GARDNER,
No. 112 Broadway, Room No. 10.

New-York, June 20, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE
LACROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD,
MILWAUKEE, June 14, 1861.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS ISSUED by the City of Milwaukee, in aid of the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad, and the Milwaukee, Fond du Lac and Green Bay Railroad, payable 1st September, 1860, and 1st May, 1861, will be paid on presentation at this office, with exchange on New-York.

H. CROCKER, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE
LACROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD,
MILWAUKEE, June 14, 1861.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds, Eastern Division, payable May 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation at this office, with exchange on New-York.

H. CROCKER, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 65 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, have to-day declared a Dividend of six (6) per cent. for six months, payable on and after July 1.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.

THE OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S Bank will be removed on MONDAY, the 24th inst., from its present location to the new banking house, No. 291 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Bull's Head Bank, and three Inspectors of Election, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, July 1, 1861. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

$3,000 AND $2,500—TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage on improved real estate in this City. Apply to ROBERT GILLEN, Attorney &c., No. 89 Nassau-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—SAMUEL HALLETT, GEO. H. McDOWELL, FRANCIS M. McDOWELL and NIRON M. CRANE against RICHARD REED.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above named defendant: You are hereby required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at our office, No. 38 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-five hundred and ten dollars and fifty cents, with interest on $851 from the 23d day of April, 1861; on $50, from the 25th day of April, 1861; on $116, from the 26th day of April, 1861; on $533, from the [illegible] day of April, 1861; on $400, from the 29th day of April, 1861; on $160 from the 30th day of April, 1861; on $[illegible], from the 1st day of May, 1861; on $47, from the 2d day of May, 1861; and on $465 25, from the 4th day of May, 1861, besides the costs of this action.

Dated New-York, May 14, 1861.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-st.

The complaint in this action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York. Dated New-York, May 16, 1861.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plffs' Atty's.

To the defendant, Richard Reed.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN [illegible], late of the City of New-York, [illegible], to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at [illegible] No. 17 South William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of July next. Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of January, 1861. [illegible]

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN-PLATES, SHEET-IRON, RUSSIA SHEET IRON, [illegible] BLOCK-TIN, [illegible] COPPER, SPELTER, SOLDER, [illegible] WIRE, &c., for sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., No. 115 Water-st.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF

SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS

WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM

HEADACHE

THAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I *like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the pills by mail, and oblige,

Your ob't servant,

JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*

Yours, respectfully,

MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent*.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.

Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*

Direct,

D. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.

I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was *cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills*, which I sent her.

Respectfully yours,

W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

DEAR SIR:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost instanter.

Truly yours,

WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:

Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

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MEDICAL.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PROduces less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nightly, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 68 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review*, &c.

NO MORE DISORDERS OF THE SKIN. The PILLS OF DR. CAZENAVE, Chief Physician of the Hospital of St. Louis, in Paris, Professor to the Faculty of Medicine, and Knight of the Legion of Honor.

These Pills, which the celebrated Prof. Cazenave has, in the interest of humanity, allowed to be generally made known, are the same which he has prescribed during the last thirty years among his patients, and employed in the wards of the Hospital of St. Louis, and which, together with his various works on the Affections and Disorders of the Skin have contributed to establish his reputation so universally acknowledged. They cure very rapidly, and without danger, the ringworm, pimples, the itch, eruption of the skin, teething, the tetters, prurigo or puritus, psoriasis and leprosy, mentagre, elephantiasis or swelling of the skin, &c., &c., and all other maladies of the skin.

Principal depot at Paris, in the Pharmacy of Messrs. Grimault & Co., No. 7, rue de la Feuillade; and in New-York, at Messrs. Gaudelet & Goure's, No. 32 Platt-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

CATARRH!—THERE IS NO LONGER ANY doubt, contingency, or uncertainty, in the exclusive efficacy of Dr. GOODALE'S Remedy for cure of Catarrh. All others have only excited hope, betrayed confidence, relieved the purse, and proved but impositions. This only reliable cure may be had at No. 612 Broadway, New-York, with directions for using.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first-class druggists.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-street, where Dr. Ward is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, *however aggravated*. Sent by mail. $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, NO. 221 SIXTH AVENUE.—Desponding invalids are daily made healthy and happy by the magic powers of Dr. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES—the only sure, harmless and unobjectionable specific and certain preventive for female complaints and chronic diseases generally. Consultations day or evening free. Relief guaranteed.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS AND FUEL FOR SANDY HOOK LIGHT-VESSEL.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SUPERINTENDENT OF LIGHTS,
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 22d day of June, 1861, for furnishing and delivering rations and fuel for the Sandy Hook Light vessel, in the Third Light-house District, and for any relief Light-vessel and Light-house tender that may be called for, for one year, from the 1st day of July, 1861, to the 30th June, 1862, inclusive. The rations to be of good and approved quality, to be delivered alongside of the light-house tender or other vessel provided for the purpose, at New-York, and to be stated in the bid accordingly, in good and sufficient packages, barrels, boxes, and cases, and in good order, for the light-vessel, once a quarter, free of all expense to the United States, agreeably to specifications and table marked A. attached thereto, which will form a part of the contract, copies of which may be had by applying at this office.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Rations and Fuel for Light-vessels," and then placed in another envelope and left at or directed to this office, prepaid if sent by mail.

By order of the Light-house Board.

HIRAM BARNEY, Superintendent of Lights.

SCULPTORS TAKE NOTICE.—THE UNdersigned, Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Orange County, will receive sealed proposals between the date of this notice and the 10th day of August next, for the erection of a Monument to the memory of those who fell in the battle of Minisink, in pursuance of the bequest for that purpose contained in the last will and testament of the late Dr. Merritt H. Cash.

Said Monument is to consist of Marble, Granite, or other suitable materials, and the whole expense when lettered and completed, is not to exceed the amount of the bequest, ($4,000.)

It is recommended that the proposals be accompanied with designs and specifications for the structure, but the same must be free of charge.

The proposals will be opened and passed upon at a meeting of the Board, to be held at Goshen on the 13th day of August next. Dated June 10, 1861.

CALVIN GARDNER, Chairman Committee,
Goshen, N. Y.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 1st Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 26th day of June instant, until 12 o'clock at noon, for the steam-heating apparatus necessary for heating the new Primary School-house now in course of erection in Trinity-place, in said Ward; specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each proposal. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

FELIX DUFFY,
JOHN HARRIS,
JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK, } Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 8th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School, No. 35, in said Ward. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
Chairman.
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.......... $130
Second Cabin Passage.......... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.......... $110
Second Cabin Passage.......... 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, JUNE 25, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer

ADRIATIC,
JAMES WALKER, Commander,

will leave from Pier foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. John's to land mails and passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool.......... $100
Cabin to St. John's.......... 35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway.......... 30

RETURN TICKETS.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland, at very low rates.

For passage or further information apply to

WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st., on SATURDAY, June 22, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail July 20.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

GLASGOW.......... SATURDAY, June 22
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......... SATURDAY, June 29
KANGAROO.......... SATURDAY, July 6

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months.......... $60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets at low rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices

JOHN G. DALE,
Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMER ADRIATIC, TUESDAY, JUNE 25.—The magnificent steamer ADRIATIC, J. WALKER commander, will leave on above date for Galway. Through tickets will be issued, without additional expense, to the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland. For passage, or further information, apply to W. H. WICKHAM, office on Wharf, foot of Canal-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27th, 1861.

11.00 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. Station.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see Time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, River Head, Greenport, Sag Harbor, and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted,) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST—Will leave South Ferry at 6:30, 7:15, 8:45, 9:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Train at 8:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Yaphank. Train at 4:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Farmingdale.

TRAINS GOING WEST—Will leave Jamaica at 6:40, 7:30, 8:30, 10:00, 12:00 M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:45 P. M. Train at 7:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.

SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. Bedford at 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. East New-York at 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depot, at Hunter's Point.

Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York.

At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset.
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.

Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

The train leaving James slip at 3:30 P. M. on Saturdays, runs through to Greenport during the month of June, and after the 1st of July, daily.

Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat SEASHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

The freight boat, MONMOUTH COUNTY, will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 2 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:45 A. M., and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 8:40 P. M.	7:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:25 and 5:25 P. M.; for Monsey, at 4:25 and 5:25 P. M.; for Suffern, at 4:25 P. M.

THOS. H. HERRING, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER has spent over two years' time in inventing and perfecting an indispensable article worn by every civilized male in the world. Three patents have recently been granted by the United States upon it; it has also been patented in Europe. What I now want is the assistance of an energetic business man, with capital, to help make a fortune out of it. This is no patent humbug, but will bear investigation. Its practicable advantages can be seen at a glance, and it must come into general use. Unquestionable references given and required. All communications, with real name, will be treated strictly confidential. Principals only dealt with. Address HITCHCOCK, Box No. 168 Times Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Liberty-st., and at the Stationers generally. [illegible]

UNION ENVELOPES.

WILLIAM REDENBURGH, Depot, No. 169 Nassau-st. Every style published in the City, wholesale and retail. Orders by mail attended to. New styles received every day.

200 COMIC PATRIOTIC ENVELOPES— ALL DIFFERENT.—I will remit, free by mail, to any address, any number, from 10 to 200, at one cent each, upon receipt of the same amount in letter stamps. No person should neglect to secure one each of these different styles, as they will form a pleasant and amusing amusement. Address JOHN H. TINGLEY, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 152½ Fulton-st., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

TWO SUPERB PERFORMANCES, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., at each of which the Union drama, THE PATRIOT'S DREAM, will be produced. To be seen at all hours, THE WONDERFUL VIRGINIA DWARF FAMILY, the most remarkable FAMILY OF LILLIPUTIANS EVER KNOWN, RELICS FROM FORT SUMTER, the OLD WASHINGTON FLAG, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? SEA LION, AQUARIA, GARDEN, HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING SEAL, 850,000 CURIOSITIES, &c., &c.

Madame DUBOIS, the celebrated Clairvoyant.

Admission to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TWO HUNDRED AND TEN NIGHTS.
THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE SEVEN SISTERS.
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
ALL THE NEW UNION TABLEAUX.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT, in aid of the Regimental Fund of UNITED STATES GUARDS, on SATURDAY EVENING, June 22.

The following celebrated artists have kindly volunteered their services:

Miss HINCKLEY,
Madame STRAKOSCH,
Miss FRAZER,
Miss COMSTOCK,
Madame MOZART,
Madame DE LUSAN,
Mrs. ROBERTSON,

Who will deliver an Opening Address for the occasion.

Signori SUSINI,
Signori BARILLI,
Mr. MILLS, Pianist.

And the GRAND ORCHESTRA of the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, under the direction of Mr. THEO. THOMAS, as also several other celebrities.

Chickering's Grand Piano will be used on this occasion.

Tickets, 50 cents each to all parts of the house. Sold at all Music Stores, and principal Hotels, and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

WINTER GARDEN.

Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 8.

Fourth week of
MR. SOTHERN,

In Charles Gayler's 4-act comic drama

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

Places can be secured one month in advance.

MONDAY, JUNE 24,
Benefit of F. NAZER, Treasurer.

LAST WEEK.

CHURCH'S ICEBERG PICTURE,
"THE NORTH,"

On exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY,
No. 772 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4, FOR $4.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.

The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons. Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of

ONE DOLLAR.

Any person can learn from them that can read figures. Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo.

GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 133½ Varick-st., New-York.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'

NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.

What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,

In every variety of scales and patterns.

Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to —. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre organs for churches at low prices.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the piano forte and singing, desires a home for the next three months in some first-class family, residing a short distance from the City, where the instruction of two or three children in music would be deemed an equivalent for board. The best of references given and required. Address MARCUS, Brooklyn Post-office.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

STEAMBOATS.

JUNE, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, June 20, 2 P. M.	Thursday, June 20, 4½ P. M.
Friday, June 21, 3½ P. M.	Friday, June 21, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, June 22, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, June 22, 7 A. M.
Sunday, June 23, 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 23, 3½ P. M.
Monday, June 24, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, June 24, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, June 26, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, June 25, 7 A. M.
Thursday, June 27, 7 A. M.	Wed'day, June 26, 12½ A. M.
Friday, June 28, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, June 27, 11 A. M.
Saturday, June 29, 12½ P. M.	Friday, June 28, 12½ A. M.
Sunday, June 30, 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 30, 2 P. M.
	Monday, July 1, 12½ P. M.

Fare 25 cents. To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury by B. Johnson's stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIXON, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without delay, alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and [illegible] P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SMITH'S LINE.—STEAMER CHAMPION, two trips daily, except Sundays, from Harrison-st., Pier, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown and Nyack, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st., (omitting the 9 A. M. trip on Fridays.)

Steamer ISAAC P. SMITH, every afternoon, except Sundays, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James slip (Pier No. 32 East River) TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock, stopping at Port Schuyler. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor [illegible] days, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat NAUSHON [illegible] as follows: Leave West 10th-st. (Amos) at [illegible], 12½, and 3½ P. M. Leave Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12[illegible], and 3½ P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 9½ A. M., 12[illegible] and 3[illegible] P. M. Leave Morris-st. Pier No. 4 North River, at [illegible] A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaves Coney Island last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare, including return ticket, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M. Lands at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go North from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

STEAMER BROADWAY, FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st. (West 10th-st.)

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf, daily at 3 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8½ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER DANIEL DREW will resume her trips on THURSDAY, June 20, at 7 o'clock, A. M., from Jay-st. Pier, touching at 30th-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.

Biddle's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to E. T. Wilson, No. 18 Wall-st., corner South, up stairs.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets, 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 3 o'clock. Excursion tickets to the above landings at reduced prices.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, LANDING AT THE HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE AND PLEASURE BAY.—The fast Steamboat ALICE PRICE, will leave on SUNDAY, June 23, for the sea-shore, as above: Catharine Market at 7:45, Spring-st. at 8 o'clock, Pier No. 4 North River at 8:15. Returning, leave Long Branch at 4 o'clock. Fare for the whole excursion, 75 cents.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY. The steamer [illegible] HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West [illegible], Spring-st. [illegible], Broome-st. [illegible], Pier No. 4 N. R. [illegible] A. M. Tackle, bait, and refreshments provided. Fare, 50 cents.

FISHING BANKS.—EXTRA TRIP.—THE steamer [illegible] will leave on SATURDAY, June 22, Amos-st. at 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., 8; E. R., 8¼; Peck slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Fare 50 cents. Sea Bass caught every trip in abundance.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT, LANDING at Union, Seaville, Tottenville, Perth Amboy and Chelwood. The steamer KEYPORT will leave Robinson-st. on SUNDAY, June 23, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M.

THE TURF.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—MONDAY, June 24, at 3½ o'clock P. M.—A match for $1,000, three mile heats, in harness.

J. D. McMann names b. m. *Flora Temple.*

J. Turner names ch. g. *John Morgan.*

BEVINS & CONKLIN, Proprietors.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[*The following Dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.*]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 19.

The steamer *Mount Vernon*, Capt. WOODS, was ordered under way at the Navy-yard to-day, and went down the river well armed, with extra marines, etc. She is destined probably to Matthias Point, whence shots have been fired upon vessels on the river, recently.

The President has been again compelled, from the pressure upon his time, to decline to receive visitors from now until Congress reassembles in July.

Goose Creek Bridge, on the Leesburgh Turnpike, was burned by Virginia troops to-day. This bridge was a fine structure, covered, and connecting with the middle turnpike to Alexandria.

About eight hundred rebels are in the vicinity of Occoquan.

HUGH HAMMOND, a Union man, was arrested at Prince William, and roughly treated on Sunday night, but afterwards released.

The President has appointed HIRAM CHASE Postmaster at Rockland, Me.; also M. E. ANDREWS, at Saco, and JAS. M. DEERING, at Claremont, N. H.

The large locomotive, from the North, which was sunk from a squall which struck the vessel bearing it to Alexandria, will be raised by the machinery used to recover the "Union" gun at Baltimore.

The last of the severely wounded at Vienna, is very low, and will scarcely live through the night. This will make ten who were lost in that engagement.

MORE TROOPS ARRIVING.

The Twenty-first Regiment of Buffalo, New-York, Volunteers, WM. G. ROGERS, Colonel, seven hundred and eighty strong, arrived to-day, and whenever they appeared drew out expressions of admiration for their fine appearance and soldierly bearing. Col. ROGERS is one of the best educated military officers in the country, and I doubt if there is a regiment in the field better prepared to enter into active service than this. They go into camp to-morrow. While on their way and just before their arrival in town, a private named COOK, belonging to Company E, was severely wounded in the knee by the accidental discharge of a musket.

The two Secessionists captured by Company B, First Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, on Sunday last, are still in custody at Alexandria. They are the men who it is supposed fired into the cars and wounded BACKUS. Company B does the heavy work of the Connecticut First.

A BLUNDER OF THE REBELS.

By a blunder, the rebels failed to destroy some fifty locomotives belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The locomotives were at Martinsburgh. Gen. JOHNSTON sent a force to Martinsburgh to bring down the engines and destroy the bridges. The Captain, in his zeal, thought he would make a sure thing of it by burning the bridges as he went up, and was somewhat surprised to find on his return that he had cut off his return.

Five thousand troops came into Washington to-day, and five thousand more will be in to-morrow. In addition to these, ten thousand more are under orders to come to Washington, and will be here by Sunday night.

THE FIGHT AT EDWARDS' FERRY.

Three hundred Federal troops, under Capt. GARDNER, of the Pennsylvania First Regiment, had a skirmish yesterday evening at Edwards' Ferry, with a considerable force of Secessionists. The fight lasted nearly three hours, when the rebels fled, having had fifteen to twenty of their number killed and wounded. One private in Capt. GARDNER's command was killed, and three or four were wounded slightly. The fight occurred from across the river. The attack was made by the enemy, with a view to taking possession of the Ferry. This news is brought to Washington by Capt. GARDNER's First Lieutenant, who was engaged in the action.

The Rhode Island First left Waynesboro, on Monday, at 6 A. M., and marched thirty-four miles in fourteen hours; arrived at Frederick, at 8 P. M. One of their vivandieres marched the whole distance, bearing an American flag. They took two secession flags *en route*, and were cheered all along the march. At Frederick City they met with every hospitality from citizens and the Home Guards there. They arrested one noisy Secessionist, and left him in charge of the authorities. From Frederick, they came through by cars, and arrived here this morning, all well. LEO.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, Wednesday, June 19.

The forward movement of the army across the Potomac, which was recalled, occasioned much excitement Monday night, and set the whole army in commotion, but it soon subsided.

The subsequent orders to advance originated in a report that Gen. JOHNSTON was advancing from Winchester with a heavy force on Martinsburgh, which proved unfounded.

Three Brigades are encamped at Williamsport and at this point.

A large number of troops are under marching orders, but their destination cannot be telegraphed.

HAMILTON DOWNS, while conveying the orders to Col. DARE's Brigade to recross the Potomac on Monday night, was shot by a sentry accidentally. He is still living, and hopes of his recovery are entertained.

A private of Capt. BELL's company, named BLAIR, was accidentally shot on the march from Williamsport last night, and died instantly.

There were two firings upon our pickets whilst on the south side of the river, resulting in the capture of a supposed spy. He is still in custody.

No Federal officers or privates were hurt.

The cavalry penetrated within four miles of Winchester.

FURTHER REPORTS RELATIVE TO THE FIGHT AT BOONEVILLE.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 19.

A special dispatch to the *Republican*, gives further particulars of the battle at Booneville.

The Federal troops landed five miles below the encampment of the State forces. The latter had a battery near Booneville pointed toward the river, but it was circumvented by the Federal troops and proved useless. Gen. LYON immediately advanced on the State troops, and was met in a lane where the firing commenced.

The balance of the description is substantially the same as reported last night.

Gov. JACKSON was about one mile off, secured by Capt. KELLY's company, as a body-guard.

It is reported that he was severely reprimanded during the engagement, by his own party, for cowardice and lack of discretion.

Col. PARSONS was not engaged in the fight, he having properly reported sick.

Booneville is not injured, no shots having been fired into it.

Gen. PRICE's absence is thus accounted for: Sunday morning the pickets brought a report that seven steamboats were coming up the river with Federal troops. A consultation was immediately had between Gov. JACKSON and Gen. PRICE, and the Governor ordered the State troops to disband, they not being able to sustain themselves against such force.

Gen. PRICE then went home; the troops, however, were determined to have a fight. Col. MARMADUKE then became disaffected and resigned. A few hours later the report about the steamboats proved untrue, and the Governor ordered the troops to prepare for resistance, appointing Mr. LITTLE to command.

There is no reliable accounts as to the number of killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

It is stated that Gen. LYON's force had the State troops in a position where they could have killed them in large numbers. He ordered that the firing should cease, and halted to make them prisoners. It is said that the State troops are gathering in the counties west of here and another stand will be made in Jackson County.

THE AFFAIR NEAR INDEPENDENCE.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 19.

Advices from Kansas City, *via* St. Joseph, gives the following account of the engagement near Independence, on Thursday, and briefly alluded to yesterday:

A detachment of Federal troops under Capt. STANLEY, with a flag of truce, visited the camp of the State troops to ascertain the purposes of Capt. HOLLOWAY. During the conference Capt. STANLEY suspected movements were being made, with the design of attacking him, and ordered his detachment to retreat. While retreating they were fired on by the State troops at the order given by a private, but the fire was so irregular they killed their own commander—Capt. HOLLOWAY—and J. B. CLANAHAN, and severely wounded several more of their own men.

Capt. STANLEY's men did not fire, having received orders not to do so under any circumstances. Capt. S. retreated to Kansas City, reported the affair, when Capt. PRINCE, with a strong body of troops, attacked and routed the State forces, capturing thirty horses and a large lot of horse baggage.

Gen. McCLELLAN is expected here to-morrow.

Brig.-Gen. SWEENEY, of the Home Guards, is making a thorough investigation of the firing upon our citizens by the volunteers on Monday.

REPORTS FROM THE NORTHWEST.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 19.

The Sturges Rifles left this evening for Cincinnati. SCHAMBECK's Cavalry (here) and Capt. BARKER's Dragoons (at Cairo) are under orders to proceed to Grafton, Va.

The *Tribune* has intelligence that Col. CURTIS' Second Iowa Regiment, hearing that the Secessionists at Savannah, Mo., thirty miles north of St. Joseph, had driven out or impressed all the Union men within the town, went there Monday with four hundred troops, and after a slight scrimmage, in which two rebels were killed, put things to rights, disarming the Secessionists, and giving their muskets to the Union men.

The TIMES' Cairo correspondent says SHOUBY BRYANT, a citizen of that place, returned from the South on Monday. He says the bank of the river is lined with cannon at Memphis. In a few days, a heavy battery of twenty guns will be mounted, commanding for several miles the approach to the city by river. There are not many troops in the city of Memphis, the main body being four miles back. The heaviest battery in the South is at Randolph, Tenn. It will be utterly impossible for any force, however large, to pass within its range. The number of men commanding it is variously estimated at from 1,500 to 6,000.

At Union City there is trouble among the men, the Tennessee troops wishing to rally at Memphis, while the Mississippi troops express a desire to march up on Columbus, fortify the town, and provoke Gen. PRENTISS into hostilities. The guns at Union City are of small calibre, except six 32 pounders, a few howitzers, and two 62-pounders, while the approaches to Columbus are of such a nature as to render a battery of such character as they would make, by no means formidable.

The works on the fortifications at Cairo are progressing slowly. Everything done, so far, has a permanent look, as if it was the purpose of the Government to render the place a military post hereafter.

A SECESSIONIST AND INCENDIARY HUNG.

LANE, Ogle Co., Ill., Wednesday, June 19.

J. D. BURKE, a rabid Secessionist, was hung to-day by the citizens from a third-story window of the Court-house building. He was charged with causing the destructive fires here on the 7th of this month and in December last. His guilt was fully established, and it was also proved that he had planned the burning of the business part of the town.

THE LONDON TIMES CORRESPONDENT.

CAIRO, Wednesday, June 19.

W. H. RUSSELL, correspondent of the London *Times*, arrived here from the South to-day. He says nothing in regard to Southern affairs. He complains that his correspondence has been tampered with by the Secessionists, his letters detained, altered, and some not sent from Southern Post offices at all.

J. G. NEWCOMB, of New-Orleans, was to-day arrested, charged with being a Secessionist. He took the oath of allegiance, and was discharged.

There is no news from the South to-day. All is quiet here.

MR. MALLORY ON THE CRISIS.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, June 19.

Mr. MALLORY, the Union candidate for Congress from this District, addressed a meeting here to-night, deprecating the course of the Secessionists, favoring Kentucky's remaining in the Union as long as consistent with her honor, opposing coercion, but denying that defending Washington and suppressing rebellion were coercion.

SOUTHERN NEWS VIA LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, June 19—P. M.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 18th says that 150 head of Texas cattle were received there, also large lots of powder and lead.

The Lawrenceburgh, (Tenn.,) *Flag* of the 15th, says: "During the progress of a Union meeting near Knoxville, a train bearing Confederate troops was fired into by the Union men."

All the railroad bridges in the vicinity are now guarded by the Disunionists.

The Jonesboro' *Express*, of the 15th, publishes Judge NELSON's call for the meeting of the East Tennessee Convention, and expresses the hope that the Convention would submit to the decision of the State.

The Nashville *Union*, of the 16th, says the evacuation of Harper's Ferry was done to meet Gen McCLELLAN half way to save him the trouble and toil of marching over a rough road, and extend to him an old-fashioned Virginian hospitality.

The same paper has been furnished with a letter from a late United States officer to print in Nashville, wherein the writer asserts that the French Government is favorably to the South, and willing to advance $100,000,000 on cotton.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 12th says, "In a private letter received here from New-York, the United States cannot account for the reaction which has taken place among the moneyed men of that city, and that but one battle will be fought before President LINCOLN will ask JEFF. DAVIS for terms of separation."

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 18th has a letter from Union City, which says that the citizens there make the soldiers pay double price for all they buy. The writer detests people who impose upon poor soldiers, who left home with but little money, for the defence of the country's rights, and adds that 10,000 volunteers are here, and more coming.

WM. E. WOODRUFF, Colonel, and HENRY WENDELL, Adjutant, of the First Kentucky Regiment, left for Camp Clay to-day. The Newcomb Grays, a company of the State Guards, refused, with the exception of nine, to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Those refusing were mostly Union men, who took that method of severing themselves from the State Guard. The disunion members and others take the oath, saying it is not an oath to support the Administration.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Orders were received here a few days ago from the War Department to allow the present garrison of Fort Hamilton to petition for their discharges, their oaths in Texas having made many of them feel badly. Accordingly, a document was drawn up, asking for discharges, which all but 25 of the 480 men signed. It was forwarded to the War Department the other day, and the soldiers await an answer, which will probably come this week. It is now quite likely that the whole of them will be let go. They are in a wretched condition; have no blankets to lie on in camp, and in many cases have not been paid off for fourteen months. As the regiments to which they belong must be filled up, we append a statement of their strength, as mustered yesterday on parade. It is as follows:

	Men.
Company K, First Infantry	68
Company G, First Infantry	69
Company A, Third Infantry	70
Company F, Third Infantry	70
Company I, Third Infantry	71
Company D, Eighth Infantry	70
Company A, Eighth Infantry	71
Total	489

The officers of this force were paid on their arrival from Texas, but the file have received no funds whatever, and speculators are plundering them. There are 10 men on the sick list, whose disease is chiefly scurvy, caused by lying on wet grass, without blankets. The officers live principally in hotels, and do not feel the privations of an unfurnished camp tent.

At a little after 12, yesterday, the United States steam-frigate *Roanoke* was put in commission. A crew of over 480 sailors, from the *North Carolina*, and a full frigate's guard of marines from the gate barracks, were put on board. The officers of the ship appeared in undress uniforms on the quarter-deck, when the flag was hoisted. The *Roanoke* carries 44 guns, and is 3,400 tons burthen. We gave a full description of her some days since. Her officers are as follows:

Capt. Nicholson; First Lieut., D. Ammen; Second, W. N. Jeffers; Third, J. Scott Fittebrown; Fourth, R. A. Scott; Fifth, Edward P. Lull; Sixth, R. J. Renshaw. Capt. E. Cavendy, Master. Surgeon, Geo. Clymer; Assistant-Surgeon, John C. Spear; Paymaster, B. J. Cahone; Chaplain, Robert Given. Warrant-officers—H. G. Thomas, carpenter; Wm. Pryton, sailmaker; Wm. Venerable, gunner; Wm. Bennett, boatswain. Chief-Engineer, A. C. Stimers; Assistants—H. B. Norris, R. A. Copeland, T. J. Griffen, A. Jackson, W. West, G. J. Burnap, Alfred Hendrick. Midshipmen—R. P. Huntington, J. D. Graham, J. Bradley, B. H. Porter, J. H. Read, G. K. Haswell, H. P. Grafton, R. J. Chew. There are other petty officers, masters, mates, &c. The *Roanoke* is for blockade service.

The sailing corvette *Preble*, 14, was placed formally in commission at the Boston Navy-yard yesterday. She is the last named, and was once the least of our sloops of war. Her tonnage is 566. She was built at Kittery in 1839, and has cruised all over the world. She fired the American salute at the naval *fête* in the harbor of Cherbourg. The *Preble's* destination will be announced in a few days.

The surveying season on the Lakes has commenced. Three parties have already left Chicago for the business, the latter getting away on the 19th inst. The steamer *Search*, with a topographical party, in charge of Assistants HARRIS and GASKELL; the *Planet*, with another party, in charge of E. E. PERRY; and the schooner *Surveyor*, in charge of Assistant J. E. POTTER, have already gone out; and the *Coquette*, with more topographical engineers, will leave on Monday. The shore parties begin at the west end of Lake Superior. The others will complete the Lake Michigan work. They will be employed till the latter part of September.

The *Colorado*, *Roanoke*, *Wabash*, *Minnesota* and *Niagara*—all our first-class steamers—are in commission together to-day: the first time such a thing has happened since they were built. They are all blockading.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

GALA DAY AT WILLETT'S POINT.

BLESSING THE REGIMENTAL STANDARDS—ADDRESSES BY REV. DR. THOMPSON, ORESTES A. BROWNSON AND JUDGE DALY—REVIEW AND PRESENTATION OF COLORS BY COL. BRADFORD, &C.

Yesterday was a gala day at Willett's Point, the *locale* of Col. McLEOD MURPHY's Regiment, and the occasion was signalized by a number of interesting ceremonies. The Sutler's (Mr. FARRELL's) boats, the *Gen. Arthur* and *Major Anderson*, carried hundreds of passengers, including a large number of civic and military dignitaries, while more hundreds came in private carriages, and, to add to the brilliancy of the scene, many beautiful ladies lent the charm of their presence. The day was delightful, and the splendid view from the camp, the gay carnival of soldiers and civilians, the glistening of bayonets and merry twinkling of bright approving eyes, the speeches and presentations, made the affair a memorable one. It was at first intended that high mass should be said, and the flags blessed by Archbishop HUGHES, at 9 A. M., and for that purpose a rural altar was tastefully erected in one of the tents adjoining the parade-ground. But, for some reason, the ceremony was omitted, and at 1 P. M. the brilliant assemblage was congregated around a temporary stand erected on the bluff, and commanding a view of Fort Schuyler and far up the Sound. To the air of "Hail to the Chief," the distinguished guests were escorted thither by Col. McLEOD MURPHY, including Brig.-Gen. WELCH, D. BRADFORD, (of the Quartermaster's Department of Gov. MORGAN's Staff,) Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, Rev. Dr. BROWNSON, Rev. Mr. FARRELLY, Judge DALY, Senator MANNIERE, and others.

Col. MURPHY called the meeting to order and introduced Brig.-Gen. WELCH to preside.

Gen. WELCH said he would not trouble them with any remarks, but would simply call upon Rev. Mr. POST to open the meeting with prayer.

Mr. POST, who is Chaplain of the Regiment, then advanced with the regimental colors, and said: These are our regimental colors. Under them we march to battle. Will you unite with me in asking God's blessing upon them?

The Chaplain then delivered an eloquent and fervent prayer, full of patriotic ardor and enthusiasm for the cause.

Gen. WELCH then, after paying a high compliment to the patriotism of the ministry during the revolutionary war and at the present time, introduced as the first speaker Hon DR J. P. THOMPSON.

SPEECH OF DR. THOMPSON.

DR. THOMPSON said that although such scenes might seem strange, they were no new incidents in the history of mankind, and instanced the scene of Moses marshaling his forces for battle in obedience to the commands of the Lord. He recalled several occasions when in foreign lands he had had occasion to be proud of his country's flag. In March, 1853, when sailing on the Nile, he had celebrated Inauguration day by raising and saluting the American flag. He had seen the Arab chief respect it in the midst of civil war, and had witnessed, in the harbor of Smyrna, the gallant rescue of MARTIN KOSTA from the clutch of Austria, by the noble Capt. INGRAHAM. [Applause.] He was glad that in these assemblages of varied nationalities, the words, "Flag," "Country," "Liberty," "Union Forever," were becoming known. [Applause.] He boasted of some good Irish blood. Although the Green Isle was not his mother country, it was the country of his mother. He was glad that the sons of Ireland rallied with the sons of Germany to the support of the flag. [Applause.] He related the story of the boy as to the origin of the thirteen stripes on our flag, "that WASHINGTON had a cat with thirteen stripes round her tail. [Laughter.] He thought it would be found that the cat had nine lives, and, if they smoked her out of Sumter, she would turn up at Pickens; and, if beaten at Great Bethel, she would be alive at Booneville, [laughter and applause,] and thereby hangs a tale. [Laughter.] They were not going on a mission of vengeance, or to create an insurrection among slaves, although he hoped, if Col. MURPHY captured a genuine specimen of the contraband, he would send him up. He repeated Mr. WILLIS' story about the darky with the weed in his hat, and hoped that when we captured the secession hat, we would take the weed off, though he hoped it would get knocked into a cocked hat before we got it. [Laughter.] In conclusion, he eloquently urged the regiment and its Colonel to defend the honor of that flag, and return it unstained by any disgrace, so that it might go down to our children, and children's children, as a memento of what their fathers had done for their liberties.

COL. McLEOD MURPHY—We will, so help me God!

Gen. WELCH introduced the next speaker as Rev. ORESTES A. BROWNSON:

SPEECH OF DR. BROWNSON.

Mr. BROWNSON said he appeared not as a reverend, but as a layman. He was here as an American citizen, and if he had good eyes would fight for it. [Laughter and applause.] This no war of aggression or conquest. They went forth to defend that inheritance they received from their fathers. It was no question where men was born—all who fought in this cause were his friends, his brothers, his countrymen. The hopes of liberty and of just government throughout the world depended on this struggle. The war was as well for the liberty of down trodden millions throughout the world. For wherever liberty was attacked, the world was interested in its defence. They went to defend the sacredness of religion, the purity of government and the freedom of all nations. Many of his former friends were engaged in a war on the country, but he renounced his fellowship with them. If it were his own son, he would disown him, and swear that he had in his veins no blood of his or of his mother. [Laughter and applause.] This was a war to protect rather than destroy. Though the tide of march was whitened with bones, it would be the bones of those who fell as martyrs in the cause of liberty. Men could not live without society. Society required government, government demanded authority and obedience, and, if need be, armed force to sustain it. Let them trust in God and keep their powder dry [laughter] and they would be sure of victory. [Applause.]

Gen. WELCH then said that one of the noblest exhibitions of this was the unity of the people—all professions uniting in furnishing their quota. The profession of law in this, as in all crises, was found ready to perform its duty, and he would introduce to them an honorable representative of that profession—Judge DALY.

SPEECH OF JUDGE DALY.

Judge DALY said the scene brought to their minds the consciousness of the evils of civil war. The privilege for which a large portion of the country had taken up arms was the right to secede at will from the national compact. We, on the contrary, held to the compact of our fathers without which we could not be a nation. If any State, or number of States, could secede at will, this Government could never have lived for a quarter of a century. The principle of secession could not be recognized without destroying the very essence of government. He had felt the glow of satisfaction which arises when the occasion is presented for the defence of his flag. He had seen our volunteers prepare for the active battle in defence of our flag. He had conversed with an experienced officer on the subject of the conduct of our volunteers under fire, who said that he had seen many years' war, and he said that Col. DURYEE's, Col. BENDIX's and the Massachusetts regiments approached the batteries of Great Bethel with the coolness and steadiness of regulars. He congratulated them upon being commanded by an amphibious officer—a sailor and a soldier. [Applause.] He knew the consequences of a want of confidence in a commander, and it was a gratification that they had a leader who combined all the requisite qualifications of a successful commander. And, when they came back, whether after a glorious victory or glorious death, the result with regard to the nation was not uncertain. It was a question of principle under which the people must conquer—not conquer in the sense of subjugation, but in bringing back their brethren to the sense of their allegiance. All the power and strength of a nation was incorporated in the principles that actuated them, and he felt that whether they lived to see it or not, this nation would come forth stronger in all the qualities of nationality than she was at the time of her birth. The present war was for the preservation of everything we have had from our beginning. If our Government had patiently and quietly submitted, the principle of disintegration would have left us without a Government. We had the illustrations of divided nationality in Germany and South America to caution us against that. In conclusion, he hoped they would return with the consciousness that they had preserved the liberties begun with the American Revolution.

After more music, which had agreeably interspersed the entire proceedings, Rev. Mr. FARRELLY pronounced the benediction, and Gen. WELCH announced that evening vespers would be held at 5½ o'clock.

Regimental line was soon formed on the parade-ground, and after a review by the distinguished gentlemen present, Col. S. B. BRADFORD, on behalf of his wife, presented to the regiment a beautiful State flag. The flag is of blue silk, trimmed with yellow fringe, blue and white cord and tassels, and mounted with a silver spear-head. The State arms and motto will be embroidered thereon. The staff is of lancewood, and bears on a gold plate the following inscription:

"Presented to the Fifteenth Regiment, Col. J. McLEOD MURPHY, commanding, by Mrs. S. D. BRADFORD."

The officers being ordered to the front and centre, Col. BRADFORD presented the flag as follows:

SPEECH OF COL. BRADFORD.

FELLOW OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS: I come to you in behalf of one of your young countrywomen, who, though long confined to her bed by exhausting illness, cannot satisfy her heart without sending to her patriot countrymen some token of her admiration of their self-devoted heroism, and her interest in the noble struggle in which they are called upon to take up arms. In her name, let me present you with this banner, inscribed with symbols which have a thrilling significance for every true American heart. Bear it with you wherever duty may call; and I feel sure that no act of yours will ever dishonor it. A cruel and unjustifiable rebellion, aiming a deadly blow at that beneficent Government under whose protection we have attained a result of national prosperity and social advancement, unparalleled elsewhere in the world, has called upon us to exchange the pursuits of peace and peaceful times for the life of the tented field, and at this time, our enemy, who tramples in the dust all rules of honorable warfare, is menacing our National Capital and threatening to blot us out as a nation from the face of the earth. This, then, is not the time for many words, but for stern and manly deeds, the heroic age of our country is just dawning upon us, and already we have added to the roll of patriot fame full many a name that was not born to die. Involved with you in the tremendous issues of this conflict, your countrywomen feel, not the less deeply than yourselves, that your losses and your triumphs are theirs too. They are everywhere rushing to your aid in such a manner as their means and their powers leave open to them. Not a soldier will fall without their prayers and their blessing, as far as it may be possible. Not one will languish under sickness or wounds without being soothed and tended by their gentle care. Take, then, this banner; it shall cheer you in the toils of the camp or in the hot fury of the battle; and whenever your eyes are turned to behold it gleaming against the Southern sky, imagine that on its folds is written this inscription: "The hearts of your countrywomen are with you, and their prayers are continually ascending in your behalf." [Cheers.]

COL. McLEOD MURPHY'S RESPONSE.

Col. BRADFORD: On behalf of the Fifteenth Regiment I return you my sincere and heartfelt thanks—thanks which I am inadequate to express. Sir, this blue field will remind the dying soldier in the hour of desolation that he has a Heaven to hope for. And, though there are no stars upon it, we go abroad in search of those lost Pleiades of our national constellation; and as to that, at least, we shall come back proving that we have some little knowledge of military astronomy. [Applause.]

Col. MURPHY further returned thanks for the present, and prayed the regiment never to dishonor it.

The regiment was then dismissed, and was soon indulging in the felicities of the clam-bake, no less than 30,000 clams being summarily disposed of.

During the day Col. MURPHY was presented with a field-glass by Gen. WELCH on behalf of a modest friend, and after partaking of the hospitalities of Quartermaster LANG, the company returned to the City.

The regiment is now nearly fully armed and equipped and will leave for the seat of war during the coming week.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT.

The Second Rhode Island Regiment, including an artillery corps, with six pieces of JAMES' rifled cannon, arrived here yesterday morning by the steamers *Metropolis*, *State of Maine* and *Kill von Kull*.

Their stay here was not prolonged over about one hour, for the transaction of some important business by the Paymaster, when they took their departure for Elizabeth, N. J., whence they proceeded by railroad, *via* Harrisburgh, to Washington, through Baltimore.

The *Metropolis* brought four companies, viz.: Company B, Capt. JOHN WRIGHT; Company E, Capt. ISAAC P. RODMAN; Company G, Capt. NATHAN GOFF, Jr.; Company K, Capt. CHARLES TURNER. These were transferred to the steamer *Kill Von Kull*, which had on board the Artillery Corps, with the cannon, the camp equipage of the regiment, &c. The steamer *State of Maine* arrived at 10 o'clock, bringing the six remaining companies, with Gov. SPRAGUE and suite.

The names of the Staff Officers are as follows:

JOHN J. SLOCUM, Colonel.
C. T. ROBBINS, Lieutenant-Colonel.
SULLIVAN BALLOU, Major.
SAMUEL J. SMITH, Adjutant;
ALBERT EDDY, Acting-Adjutant.

The guests are: Col. WM. GODDARD, Bishop THOS. H. CLARKE, of Providence, Secretary of State JOHN K. BARTLETT, and others.

The Companies on board the *State of Maine* were: Company A, Capt. Cyrus G. Dyer; Company C, Capt. Nelson Vial; Company D, Capt. W. N. P. Steere; Company F, Capt. Levi Tower; Company A, Capt. Charles H. Greene; Company I, Capt. Samuel J. Smith

There is a band of twenty pieces with the corps.

The brief notice of their arrival and departure, and the uncertainty as to which route they would take, disappointed many friends of the Regiment who wished to call upon them. The men are uniformed like the First Regiment, with blue flannel fatigue shirts, grey pants and felt hats, turned up on one side, with an eagle for a cockade. They are as an average larger men than those who composed the First Regiment, and are in every respect equal to that unsurpassed body of men.

The steamer *State of Maine* returned to New-York in the afternoon, in time to take her place in the line. Col. BORDEN, agent of the Bay State line, who went with the regiment to Elizabethport, and rendered them every facility in landing, reports that they disembarked in fine order, and proceeded on their journey without detention or accident. Col. SLOCUM distinguished himself during the Mexican War, as Captain of Company B, Ninth Rhode Island Regiment, and his friends confidently predict that he will prove an able and courageous officer. Several of the other officers of the regiment have seen active service.

OTHER MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

LOCAL ARTILLERY.

To His Excellency Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, merchants and property owners of the City of New-York, respectfully represent, that inasmuch as the present emergencies of the Government, may, and probably will require all the available forces of the regular service to be engaged in active operations, and that our harbor and forts may consequently be left with a force insufficient for its protection, it is deemed imperative that a Local Artillery Battalion, competently drilled by experienced officers, should be organized and equipped at once; and as the undersigned are informed that competent officers are available for such service, and that one company of experienced men is already formed and capable of performing this service, which would form a nucleus for the organization, we respectfully request that such a battalion may be organized at once.

In the report of the Military Commission to Europe, it is well stated that "our regular army never can, and perhaps never ought to be large enough to provide for all the contingencies that may arise, but it should be as large as its ordinary avocations in the defence of the frontier will justify; and the greatest possible care should be bestowed upon the instruction of the special arms of the *artillery* and engineer troops.

The Militia and Volunteer system should be placed upon some tangible and effective basis; instructors furnished them from the regular army, and all possible means taken to spread sound military information among them.

In the vicinity of our sea-coast fortifications it would be well to provide a sufficient number of volunteer companies, with the means of instruction in *heavy artillery*—detailing officers of the regular artillery as instructors.

In time of war, or when war is imminent, *local* companies of regular artillery might easily be enlisted for short terms of service, or for the war, in sea-coast towns. The same thing might advantageously be carried into effect, on a small scale, in time of peace."—*McClellan's Report.*

These remarks, which are the deductions of scientific and military men, need no argument from us to corroborate their worth, and are to us a convincing proof of the necessities of the organization referred to.

All of which we respectfully submit, for your Excellency's consideration.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., N. L. & G. GRISWOLD,
GOODHUE & CO., A. A. LOW & BROTHER,
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, C. H. MARSHALL,
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., P. PERIT,
MOSES TAYLOR & CO., RICHARD LATHERS,
WM. WHITLOCK, JR.

CITY GUARD SEA-COAST ARTILLERY.

During the past year a considerable body of men has been drilling and practicing in this department of military service, in the City of New-York and at Fort Hamilton.

It is now purposed to increase their numbers to any desirable point, and to obtain for them a separate military organization, to be designated by the above title.

The objects, necessity and obligations of this organization are as follows:

First.—Its Objects. To drill and perfect a large body of men in the service of the heavy ordnance used in the forts of our harbor, and the erection of batteries or earthworks, at any desirable points along the *borders of our harbor*.

Second—The necessity of this organization is apparent to any one who has investigated the subject, from the fact that though possessing magnificent forts to guard the approaches to our City, there are not Artillerists enough to man them, the deficiency being at least as one to ten, and this is leaving out the very probable advisability of erecting hastily, large batteries along the shore, occupying and serving them efficiently.

It is believed by those competent to judge, that at the present moment (and unless such a project is carried out, for all future time,) it would be an easy matter for a very moderate fleet to enter, bombard and set New-York on fire in a hundred places, and sail out again comparatively unharmed, within a few hours, to repeat the operation next day unless the City were already completely laid in ashes. Should this be so now? Shall it be so any longer? When we now have enemies at home, and God only knows how soon we may have more powerful enemies from abroad.

Third—The obligations assumed by those who join this organization are to devote sufficient time and labor, in a manly and determined spirit, to learn and learn well, the duties and glories of artillerists, and afterwards to be ready at the first note of alarm, to perform those duties, and secure those glories, by throwing doors of iron across the gateways of the ocean.

May many be stimulated, by the thought of the gratitude of thousands of defenceless men, women and children, whose security of life and property they will literally hold in the hollow of their hands, to join in the good and great work.

Either of the Committee will converse with those desiring to join, at their place of business as below, and one or more will be at the room of the Committee, from 8 to 10 o'clock every evening, at No. 654 Broadway.

It is understood that none but men of a high order, physically and morally, will be accepted.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

F. C. HARRIOT, No. 709 Greenwich-street.
L. D. BULKLEY, No. 55 Beekman-street.
C. H. COOPER, No. 35 South William-street.
H. B. BURTNETT, No. 51 Maiden-lane.
S. P. SEARS, No. 3 Barclay-street.
D. T. COFFIN, No. 22 Barclay-street.
G. McNIEL, No. 59 Ninth-street.
H. L. FARIS, No. 142 Broadway.
C. E. FORMAN, No. 40 Chambers-street.
C. D. WADSWORTH, No. 101 Chrystie-street.
W. B. WHITEMAN, No. 632 Broadway.
R. P. GIBSON, M. D., No. 29 West Eleventh-street.
B. GURNEY, No. 707 Broadway.
J. P. WHITFIELD, No. 31 Nassau street.
J. J. JONES, No. 26 John-street.
E. L. STONE, No. 654 Broadway.
W. D. BAKER, No. 14 Wall-street.
D. BANKS, Jr., No. 144 Nassau-street.
W. C. H. SHERMAN, No. 195 Fulton-street.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

Capt. HUBBELL, of Company B, desires to acknowledge the receipt of a supply of Havelocks, shirts and drawers from the ladies of St. Ann's Church, West Eighteenth-street, and to express his gratitude and that of his company for the above favors, assuring those patriotic ladies that the kindness they dispense with so liberal a hand will inspire deeds of heroism in the cause so dear to every woman in the land.

Capt. WM. N. HATHAWAY, Company C, has opened a recruiting office at Hibernian Hall, No. 42 Prince-street, for two days only; applications should, therefore, be made at once.

CAMERON ZOUAVES.

This corps is now fully officered, their head-quarters being at the Manhattan Hotel, Murray-street. The regiment will be quartered at Long Branch until they receive marching orders. The line officers are composed of members of the Seventh Regiment, with but one or two exceptions. The appointment of the Colonel has been reserved by the Secretary of War. All the officers are gentlemen of influence and position. The dress will be similar to DURYEE's Zouaves.

LIBERALITY OF ADAMS' EXPRESS.

The managers of the Women's Central Relief Association take pleasure in acknowledging the patriotic liberality of Adams' Express Company in forwarding, free of charge, articles sent by the Association to Washington for the use of the army. That Company has always forwarded such articles gratuitously, and in being informed that freight was, by mistake of the agent at Washington, collected from Miss DIX, directed at once that it should be refunded, and gave such instructions as will prevent the recurrence of any such mistake again. By order,
GEO. F. ALLEN, Secretary.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.

A portion of the First Regiment Cavalry, N. Y. S. M., to the number of 200 men, assembled yesterday afternoon, on Hamilton-square, for field-practice. The troop paraded without arms, under the command of Lieut.-Col. DAVIS, and went through the various evolutions remarkably well, considering the recent date of their organization. Hamilton-square is favorably adapted for this kind of drill, it being quite level, and free from obstructions, and the troops are disposed to avail themselves often of these natural facilities for the purpose of becoming more expert in cavalry tactics. The roll, which is still open for recruits, shows a list of nearly 500 names.

RECRUITS WANTED.

A few more recruits are wanted to complete a regiment already in service. Apply to Capt. H. V. CRAMER, No. 594 Broadway.

THE LINCOLN CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The head-quarters of this Regiment have been removed from Palace Garden to Disbrow's Riding Academy, in Fifth-avenue, near Fortieth street, where the men are being drilled morning, afternoon and evening. This Regiment, according to the order from the War Department, must be in the field by the 1st of August. Col. McREYNOLDS is exerting every effort to have the Regiment ready by that time. Two squadrons, comprising four companies, will report at the head-quarters of the Army by the middle of July.

This regiment *needs* and *desires* the assistance of our citizens, and donations of saddles, horses, money, &c., will contribute to the early efficiency of this indispensable arm of the service.

This is the only Cavalry Regiment accepted by the Government, and should receive the prompt and active aid of our citizens. Recruiting offices Nos. 648 Broadway, 63 Cortlandt-street, and Palace Garden, where a few more able-bodied men of respectability will be received.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

Company K, which was recruited for the Thirteenth Regiment, will not join the Brooklyn Phalanx, but will retain its organization and join the Regiment on its return. If the Regiment should remain in the service after the expiration of the three months, the Governor will allow this Company to go to the service with it.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 20.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT closed a shade easier. Sales, 38,000 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring at 75c; 10,000 bush. Milwaukie Club, 82c.; 13,000 bush. Red Winter, $1 11; 5,000 bush. Northwestern Club, 82c. CORN steady and in good demand; sales 70,000 bush., 28c.@33½c., all but one boat-load at inside figure. OATS steady; sales 22,000 bush., at 22c. CANAL FREIGHTS—10½c. on Corn, 11½c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—115 bbls Flour, 124,000 bush. Wheat, 80,000 bush. Corn, 25,000 bush. Oats, 12,000 bush. Rye. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 189,000 bush. Wheat, 52,000 bush. Corn, 49,000 bush. Oats, and 5,000 bush. Rye.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 20.

FLOUR dull. No sales of WHEAT. CORN wanted; supply light. Sales 8,000 bushels prime Western Mixed, afloat in two lots, at 47c. OATS are less active. Sales 6,000 bushels State at 30c. WHISKY 15½c. WOOL—The new clip sells in the street at 20c.@30c. Receipts by Central Railroad for New-York, 6,059 bbls. Flour, 1,125 bush. Wheat, 100 bush. Corn Meal, 51 sacks Wool, 1,130 sides Leather, 250 bags Malt, 100 bbls. Oil, 281 bbls. High Wines, 29 bales Hops, 55 hhds. Tobacco. Shipped by towns to New-York June 19, 12,300 bushels Corn, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels feed.

OSWEGO, Thursday, June 20.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull. Sales 3,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring, 86c. CORN, 35c. Other Grains nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS steady—Flour, 28c.; Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—4,680 bbls. Flour, 103,200 bush. Wheat, 54,800 bush. Corn, 3,600 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—1,500 bbls. Flour, 80,300 bush. Wheat, 24,000 bush. Corn, 7,000 bush. Rye.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 20.

FLOUR 5c.@10c. lower. WHEAT declined 3c.@4c.; sales at 65c.@67c. for No. 1; 56c.@57c. for No. 2 in store. CORN firmer, 31½c @34c. mixed in store. OATS, quiet. *Receipts*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 69,000 bush. Wheat, 50,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bush. Wheat, 32,000 bush. Corn. FREIGHTS—8c., on Wheat to Buffalo. Exchange on New-York—unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 20.

FLOUR steady but dull; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Family, $5 75@$5 75; WHEAT firmer; sales 3,000 bushels Red, at $1 20@$1 25; White, $1 30@$1 40. CORN scarce and firm; sales 1,000 bushels Mixed at 51c. COFFEE and SUGAR improving. WHISKY dull, at 16½c.@17c.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 20.—*In steamship Africa, from Liverpool.*—Miss Heild, Mr. Garcia, lady, infant and nurse, Baron De St. Anstres, lady and servant, W. P. Coleman, Mrs. Coleman, O. M. Hardenburgh and lady, Mr. Randolph and lady, Miss Goodridge, R. H. L. Townsend and lady, Mrs. Erwin, infant and nurse, H. Erwin and son, Maj. W. H. McNary, E. C. Koch, Mr. Sansome, Mr. Dunn, P. B. Wilson, T. L. James, O. Degetan, J. Ray, J. Clausen, J. Gonzales, B. C. Magee, D. D. Crane, Rev. T. Irving, Mrs. Magie, E. Smith, H. F. Makins, Mr. Cova, Mr. Joyselin, Mr. Hayder, S. Chapman, Mr. Beckwith, Mr. Sprangur, W. Everett, H. M. Bradhurst and lady, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Magee, Miss Magee, T. T. Wilmerding, Thomas Homer, W. Stewart, G. H. Hearn, Mr. Hearn Jr., Mr. Davidson, Capt. Kellar, Mrs. A. Wilson, infant and 3 children, Miss Rogers, F. Rogers, Mr. Rebas, W. H. Brigham, Mr. Clendon, Mrs. Clendon, Mrs. Collins, R. G. and F. Buckley, S. More, P. Sainserain, W. Richards.

In schr. Witch Queen, from Cardenas—Robert Chisholm, W. Tate, S. Porter, P. O'Brien, A. Shalnotz, N. Y. Chamberlain.

In bark J. C. Brune, from Montevideo—Francis Erich, G. P. Craig, T. R. Ely, of steamer Pulaski.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets.... 7 34 | Moon sets.... 3 11
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 31 | Gov. Island.. 7 20 | Hell Gate.... 8 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 20.

Cleared.

Steamship Cleator, Lord, Kingston, Walden & Beck.
Steamers Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, ——; New-York, Hunter, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.
Ships Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, Havre, C. Grinnell; E. H. Taylor, Lord, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley; Euterpe, Arey, San Francisco, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; J. A. Stamler, Young, London; Cora Linn, [illegible], Glasgow.
Barks Edwin, Nugent, Havre, W. F. Schmidt; Ocean Skimmer, Wooler, Queenstown; E. Stewart, Davis, St. Jago, Jas. Thompson; Rockaway, O'Neil, Thomas Wallace & Co.
Brigs A. J. Ross, Small, Barbados, J. Lawrence; Seal, (Br.) Bonet, Ponce, ——; Storm Nymph, McLeod, Manzanilla, Rogers & Riera; Kate, Tracy, Glasgow, R. Dinwiddie & Co.; Conder, Allen, Cienfuegos, Thompson & Hunter.
Schooners D. Franklin, Chapman, Norwich, master; Helen Christine, (Ban.,) Luce, Boston, [illegible]; [illegible] Campbell, Daily, Philadelphia, master; Young [illegible], [illegible], Salem, master; N. W. Smith, Boyd, Providence, J. C. Horton, Jr.; Eveline, York, Philadelphia, [illegible]; Howard Nickerson, Cadiz, [illegible]; [illegible], Johnson, St. Kitts, Smith, Jones & Co.; Jno. Nelson, Nelson Maitland, J. F. Whitney & Co.
Sloop Pointer, Nichols, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Africa, Shannon, Liverpool June 8, via Queenstown 9th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Arrived off the Battery at 7:10 A. M. June 9, signalized steamship Europa, bound in. June 11, lat. 51 28 lon. 20 16, passed steamship Vigo, bound E. June 12, lat. 50 56, lon. 27 17, saw Br. ship Pride of Canada, bound W.
Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.
Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.
Steamer Ironsides, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.
Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Ship Electra, (Ham.,) Johnsen, Hamburg and Cuxhaven May 15, with mdse. and passengers to L. E. Amsinck & Co.
Bark Edward, (Br., of Liverpool,) Tucker, (late Thompson,) Liverpool 63 ds., via Savannah Bar the 12th inst., with 3,400 bags of salt and 330 tons coal, consigned to order. The E. was bound to Savannah, but was ordered off by the U. S. steamship Minnesota and U. S. brig; arrived at the Bar below Savannah 8th inst., where she touched the bottom and sprung a leak, which was soon stopped; the captain (Thompson) left the vessel and proceeded to St. Helena for provisions and assistance, but failed to return or send any orders, when the vessel being ordered off, the first officer, Mr. Tucker, brought her to this port.
Bark Eden, (of Rockland,) Foster, Frankfort, Me., 6 ds., with wood to Metcalf & Duncan.
Bark J. C. Brune, Gayle, Montevideo 40 ds., with hides to master.
Brig Rolling Wave, (of Fall River,) Collins, Rio Janeiro May 8, with coffee to J. S. Ward. The Br. bark Maxwell, for New-York, sld. 4th. May 25, lat. 6 50 S., lon. 34 30 signalized a brig bound S., showing a blue signal with two white balls in it; same time, saw a brig bound S. showing a red, white and blue signal with letter O in it.
Schr. Witch Queen, (of Boston,) Funk, Cardenas June 8, with molasses to C. & E. J. Peters.
Schr. Ruby, Tracy, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.
Schr. Young Teaser, Bogert, Rondout, with coal, for Salem.
Schr. Gertrude Horton, Pendleton, Rockland 5 ds., with lime.
Schr. Martha Nickels, Sawyer, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to master.
Schr. James Henry, Wood, Rondout, with coal, for Portsmouth.
Schr. Browning, Lanfair, Elizabethport, for Black Rock.
Schr. Adele Felecia, Cartwright, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Bodine, Coffin, Elizabethport, with coal.
Schr. E. A. Stevens, Douglass, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Chief, Presses, Wareham 3 ds., in ballast.
Schr. James Barrett, Allen, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Brave Lovell, Albany, with mdse., for Boston.
Schr. Obaco, Herman, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Albert, Baker, Elizabethport, for Saco.
Schr. Pearl, Worthley, Elizabethport, for Red Bank.
Schr. J. P. Ross, Smith, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.
Schr. H. B. Squires, Squires, Greenport.
Schr. Palmetto, Brayden, Ellsworth 14 ds., wood.
Schr. E. Hamilton, Lynch, Virginia, with wood.
WIND—During the day from S. W. to N. W.

Sailed.

June 19—Ship Seth Sprague, for Antwerp. Barks Arethusa, Aspinwall; Goodspeed, Dublin; Carniola, Demarara; Hyperion, Barbados; Francis Secor, Cette; Indian Queen, Queenstown; John [illegible]. Brigs Denmark, Boston; C. A. Billings, Demerara; Aeba, St. John, P. R.; Orkney, Rotterdam; Edmiston Bros., Aspinwall; John Butler, Porto Platt; Merchant, Queenstown; T. M. Mayhew, Bermuda.
June 20—Steamship Cleator, (Br.,) Kingston, Jam.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 20—Arr. ship Junius, Havana; brig Montibello, Gonaives.

Miscellaneous.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 9—The bark Saxonville put in here last month in a leaky condition. She was bound to the West Coast: 400 tons of ice, which were discharged from her, were sold at public auction.

Spoken, &c.

Aberdeen—bark, from Cardenas for Greenock, June 14, lat. 34, lon. 74.
Franklin—whaling bark, of and for New-Bedford from Valparaiso, had 1,500 bbls. sperm oil—all well, May 15, lat. 19 45 S., lon. 36 20.
Kentucky—brig, from Cardenas for Cork, June 14, lat. 34, lon. 74.

Foreign Ports.

MONTEVIDEO, April 20—Arr. 2d, steamer Mississippi, hence; 7th, brig P. La Costa, from Glasgow; schr. T. D. Wagner, hence, and sld. for Buenos Ayres 13th; 8th, ship O. A. Morrison, from Cadiz, and sld. for Buenos Ayres; 9th, brig Nellie Hunt, from Buenos Ayres; 12th, ship Rambler, do; 18th, bark J. F. Chapman, from Cardiff; Mary Elizabeth, hence; schr. G. H. Townsend, from Philadelphia; 25th, brig Sea Lion, Fernandina; 28th, bark Ella Virginia, from Baltimore, and passed by for Buenos Ayres; 29th, bark Trovatore, Buenos Ayres; bark Talavera, do.
Sailed—16th, brig Nellie Hunt, for Boston; 19th, bark Louisa Kilham, for St. Thomas; schr. T. D. Wagner, for Buenos Ayres, with balance of cargo; schr. George W. Townsend, for do.
At Montevideo, May 11, bark Roanoke, from Baltimore for New-York; schr. Emily Keith, in distress; would sail for New-York in a week.

[PER AFRICA.]

Arrived from New-York—A. V. Goodhue, at Goole; N. Boynton, at Derry; William Tell, at Havre; Fanny Butler, at Cette.
Arrived from New-Orleans—A. Prendergast, at Cork; John Wiley, at Bordeaux.
Arrived from Savannah—Reuben, at Liverpool.
Arrived from Charleston—Kepler, at Liverpool.

PERSONAL

$1,000 REWARD TO ANY PERSON producing any painless agent for extracting teeth, except ether and chloroform, as daily administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond st. Every branch of dentistry on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Joseph Worster, J. O. Pond, W. N. Gilchrist, Z. S. Webb and others.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS AT MACY'S
CLOSING SALE FOR JUNE.
BARGAINS AT MACY'S.
CLOSING $10,000 WORTH SPRING RIBBONS.
4s. RIBBONS all marked down to 3s.
3s. RIBBONS all marked down to 2s.
2s. RIBBONS all marked down to 1s. 6d.
1s. 6d. RIBBONS all marked down to 1s.
1s RIBBONS all marked down to 6d.
AUCTION LOTS EMBROIDERED COLLARS, at ½ cost.
AUCTION LOTS EMBROIDERED SETS, at ½ cost.
AUCTION LOTS Lace Collars and Sets, very cheap. Collars and Sets, French and Swiss, at 8s. and 10s.; cost to import, $3 50. All our Embroideries closing at same rates.
MANTILLA LACES, LACE MANTILLAS, LACE SHAWLS, LACE CENTRES, &c. ALL MARKED WAY DOWN, TO BE CLOSED OUT THIS MONTH.
HOSIERY and GLOVES closing at half the cost of importation.
Bargains in LACE MITTS, from Auction.
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, cheaper than any other house in the City.
SPLENDID STOCK FRENCH FLOWERS, very cheap.
LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN LACES, VESTIBULE LACES, WHITE GOODS, LINEN GOODS, LINEN HDKFS., HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, closing very low.
LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES, 63 CENTS A PAIR. NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, 6th av. and 14th-st.

AT CUSHMAN'S RIBBON-STORE,
6th av., corner 28th st.
CLOSING OUT SALE OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK
RIBBONS, BONNETS, FLOWERS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.
Whole stock "must be sold" this month!
GOODS ALL
MARKED
DOWN
At such LOW PRICES as to insure the sale of the entire stock by July 4.
8,000 yards RIBBONS, 3, 4, 5 and 6 cts. a yard.
6,000 yards RIBBONS, 8 and 10 cts. a yard—cheap.
24,000 yards Rich RIBBONS, plain and figured, in every desirable color, 12, 15 and 18 cts. a yard. They have been marked down from 6 cts. to 20 cts. a yard. They are a cheap lot.
All the balance of our stock is selling at the same rate of discount.
LADIES
MAY
EXPECT
BARGAINS! and will get them by calling at
CUSHMAN'S,
No. 463 6th av., corner 28th st.

NOTICE.—ZEPHYR WORSTED IS ADVANCING in price, and is likely to raise to 50 cents; we have a large stock, imported under the old tariff, and are selling at 12½ cents for 30 days; white and black colors equally low. Also, a full line of best quality thread and needle goods. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves at ELGER'S, No. 382 Broadway, near 18th-st., east side.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS.—The debates of the next session of Congress, to convene in Washington City, the 4th of July, 1861, will be published officially by the undersigned in THE DAILY GLOBE, newspaper form, and in THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX, in book form. The latter passes free through the mails of the United States. The price for either during the session is $3, in advance, payable in specie, Post-office stamps, or the notes of specie paying banks.
WASHINGTON, June 18, 1861. JOHN C. RIVES.

FINE ARTS—TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.—I offer a large collection of ancient engravings and etchings in portfolios; etchings by all the great masters, mounted on drawing paper, collected in 1817; many of them can not be purchased at any price, making it a valuable collection. To be sold cheap. Address Mrs. GRATTON, No. 60 Varick st., near St. John's-Park.

STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC.—THE STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC, JAMES WALKER, Commander, will leave for Galway on TUESDAY, June 25 at 9 A. M. Baggage not wanted for the voyage will be received on board the day before sailing. W. H. WICKHAM.

300 DIFFERENT STYLES OF PATRIOTIC envelopes for sale at one cent each. The largest assortment of Union envelopes in the United States for sale at CHARLES A. MILLER'S, No. 28 Ann-st., New-York. All orders by mail attended to.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; is a good seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 1,348 Broadway, near 81st st. Good City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer. Best City reference. Inquire at No. 134 West 26th-st., third floor, back room.

COLORED SERVANTS.—WANTED, BY A first-class chambermaid, or would take the laundry work, or would do plain cooking. Best of City references. Inquire for MARY, at No. 247 Thompson-st., corner 14th-st.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 20.

The Seventy-first New-York Regiment was ordered over to Alexandria this morning. They returned to-day.

Hon. Messrs. ALLEN and PORTER have succeeded in obtaining an order from the Department authorizing the enlistment of four additional regiments, at once, from Indiana. That State will thus have twenty regiments in the field, which entitles her to a Majer-General.

Four regiments more are also authorized to be raised in Wisconsin—three of these to be infantry and one of cavalry.

Lieut.-Col. B. F. WATSON, of the Massachusetts Sixth, now at the Relay House, is to-day authorized to raise an additional regiment in Massachusetts. Many of the men now in the old Sixth, who are here for three months, will join the new regiment.

OUTRAGES IN VIRGINIA.

Residents in Prince William county are rapidly leaving that region, and rushing to Alexandria, to escape seizure and abuse. Several prominent individuals have recently been arrested there. GEO. WILLIAMS, WILLIAM MADDOW, EDWARD BOND, JOHN HUTCHINSON, and GEORGE HUTCHINSON being among the number who have been taken. A good deal of excitement is the consequence.

The steamer *Mount Vernon*, which left yesterday, has ret urned to the Navy-yard with the sloop she was sent down the river to capture. This vessel has been employed conveying Secessienists across the river below.

REBELS ENTRENCHING.

Lieut. TOMPKINS reports this evening that the rebels are throwing up entrenchments a mile beyond Fairfax.

By order of Gen. MANSFIELD the long Bridge was closed for the present to public travel.

Large arrivals of troops are expected from the North hourly.

The *Pawnee*, on her cruise down the river yesterday, seized ten thousand pounds of Bacon and other stors, destined to the Secessionists. The goods were put on board a river schooner and sent up to the Navy-yard to-day.

THE TROPIC WIND.

Judge DUNLAP of the United States Circuit Court here, has decided the case of the *Tropic Wind*, and declares that the blockade of President LINCOLN is lawfully established one of the rights incident to civil war. He however, reserves a decision upon the points of fact in reference to the relaxation of the strict law of blockade, touching the moving out of harbor of ship and cargo, within a specified time after notice.

RALPH ABERCROMBIE, late of the Sixth Infantry, U. S. A., has been appointed First Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Infantry, in addition to those on the list published yesterday.

TEN MORE REGIMENTS FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

The Government to-day authorized Gen. WALBRIDGE, of New-York, to notify Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, that ten additional regiments would be called for from that State. These troops are to come thoroughly armed, equipped, clothed and provided with tents, baggage trains, rations and subsistence stores. These troops will make a fine addition to those already in the service from Massachusetts.

Private BUGBEE, of the Connecticut Regiment, who was shot on the first exploration of Vienna, was to-day brought to the Georgetown hospital.

Washington is full of refugees from Virginia—so full, indeed, that their proper care is becoming a question for grave consideration. Most of them are in a destitute condition.

CHARLES N. RIOTTI, Minister to Costa Rica, sails for Costa Rica to-morrow.

Hon. E. JOY MORRIS, Minister to Russia, sails from New-York on Saturday.

Speaker PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey, is in Washington endeavoring to adjust some matters between his State and the general Government, relating to the equipment of the New-Jersey troops.

The Government has bought the steamship *Keystone State*, of Philadelphia.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

Com. SCHULTZ is in Washington, arranging with the State, Post-office and Navy Departments for a semi-monthly mail between Key West and Vera Cruz, *viâ* Havana. The stoppage of the Southern mails renders it necessary to establish a route, in order to maintain an uninterrupted communication with our Representatives in Mexico.

Secretary SEWARD to-day visited the Fourteenth New-York, and witnessed the regimental parade.

THE FORTHCOMING MESSAGE.

The President has kept out of signt to-day, as is understood, for the purpose of blocking out the message. This is the first day that he has devoted to that undertaking. All the reception-rooms were open to-day as usual, but the President and his Private Secretary were not to be seen.

MORE RIFLED CANNON.

I understand that the War Department has made a contract with the Phenix Iron Foundry of Pennsylvania for the construction of six hundred rifled cannon. They are to be of the Griffin patent. I do not understand that proposals were invited for this job.

The Board of Army Surgeons meet at Washington to-morrow, for the purpose of examining applicants for admission to the Medical Department of the Army.

ROGERS' patent cordage insulated wire was laid to-day from the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad to Gen. TYLER's head-quarters, at Falls Church. Notwithstanding it was run over roads, bushes, creeks and ditches, the wire worked admirably. The line was laid under the supervision of Mr. P. STINE SANDERSON, of the War Department.

LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 20.

The apprehension that hostilities will shortly commence on the Virginia shore, has its foundation in the fact that the outposts of the opposing armies are being strengthened and intrenched. In view of this, it is supposed a collision between the outposts would bring on an extensive engagement; hence the continued anxiety for intelligence from that quarter.

In order to avoid misapprehension, it is proper to say that the Secretary of the Treasury has not consented or even entertained any proposition to issue Bonds for any purpose not especially authorized by law.

The Eighteenth Albany, N. Y., Regiment arrived to night, and the Thirty-eighth, from the same State, is hourly expected.

LARGE NUMBERS OF TROOPS EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 20.

Some 4,000 troops have passed through here today and another regiment is said to be coming by the Northern Central Railroad.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, June 20.

A state of uneasiness has existed here during the entire day, resulting from a variety of contradictory reports of skirmishes on the London and Hampshire road. But the most searching inquiry seems to produce no other facts for this alarm than the appearance of secession troops in the vicinity of Cloud's Mills, and the capture of two non-commissioned officers of the Connecticut First, while on picket duty seven miles out from the camp near Fall's Church, and other events which newspaper correspondents should not be expected to communicate.

The train which arrived at 6:30 this evening, brings no rumors of war, but representing all quiet. There are appearances, however, which lead to apprehend an offensive movement of the secession forces.

There has recently been a renewal of migration of residents, and many confident predictions are expressed in secession quarters of Gen. BEAUREGARD being here at an early day. The active movement of the Federal forces, however, reassure Union men.

All persons were prevented from leaving the city during the early part of the day. The order was subsequently rescinded.

THE REBELS AGAIN AT HARPER'S FERRY.

NINETEEN CITIZENS KILLED.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Thursday, June 20.

Capt. COOK, well known for his distinguished services as commander of the Home Guards of Sharpsburgh, arrived here this evening. He reports that the Virginia pickets have reappeared at various points along the Potomac. Sixty appeared at Harper's Ferry this morning to arrest the Union men who had returned. At 12 o'clock to-day a company of cavalry appeared.

The citizens crossed the river in boats, swam, or any other available mode of escape. They fired upon the citizens, and 19 were killed and wounded. Many had their clothing pierced with bullets.

Yesterday, the people, at 2 o'clock, above Harper's Ferry, raised a Union flag. The Confederates fired upon it.

Part of Capt. COOK's Company have gone to Harper's Ferry to assist such citizens as would go to defend the flag. Fifteen Confederate pickets appeared to-day at Dam No. 4.

REPORTS FROM HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, Thursday, June 19.

A lawyer named ALVEY was arrested here last night, and is still in custody. A strong case is said to be made out against him.

Lieut.-Col. BOWMAN, also a Sergeant of the Eighth Regiment, accidentally got within the lines of the enemy's pickets yesterday, opposite to Williamsport, and were both captured, but their locality is not known.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE AT BOONVILLE.

BOONVILLE, Wednesday, June 19.

As Gen. LYON, with the steamers *Yatan*, *McDonald* and *City of Louisiana*, was approaching Boonville, on Monday morning, he espied a battery on the river bank, five miles below the town, at Adams' Mills. He turned back, and went back about eight miles below Boonville, and landed his forces, 1,700 men, and four field pieces, leaving 100 men to guard the boats.

On the Rochesterport Road, when within six miles of Booneville, he was attacked by the State troops, 3,000 strong, under Col. LITTLE, who were concealed in a thick undergrowth and wheat fields. After a sharp fight the State troops were driven back, and their camp at Baconstown, three miles below Booneville, on the river, with its equippage, provisions, horses, &c., was taken. The State troops retreated through Booneville in great disorder. They were poorly armed and badly disciplined.

The loss of the Federal troops is four killed and nine wounded, and four of the State troops are known to be killed, and fifteen or twenty wounded. The Federal soldiers say many more of the State troops were wounded, and they speak of walking over a number of dead bodies.

Gen. LYON and Col. BLAIR were in the thickest of the fight. None of the officers were hurt. Capt. BURKE, of St. Louis, had his sword broken by a shot.

Dr. QUARLES, of the State forces, and a prominent citizen of Bsoneville were killed.

The Federal troops say only 500 of their men were in the battle.

Gen. LYON took sixty or seventy prisoners, but released them all this morning.

Large numbers of State troops who were from Booneville are returning, under the terms of Gen. LYON's proclamation.

Several secession flags were captured. Also several prominent Secessionists.

Many persons, heretofore Secessionists, have been converted to Union men.

Gen. LYON and his men have made a favorable impression on the people. On the morning of the battle, Gov. JACKSON was on his way to the camp with Capt. KELLY's company, but when the battle begun, they immediately retreated. KELLY's company embarked on the steamer *Bacon*, and went up the river, and Gov. JACKSON and Staff left for the West on horseback. Some of the fugitive State troops took the Arrow Rock and Lexington Railroad, and some went towards Georgetown.

It is thought they will make another stand at Lexington.

Part of the Federal troops are quartered in Hesperian Hall in this city, and the balance with the steamers at the fair grounds, half a mile below, where Gen. LYON has his head quarters. Reinforcements were expected on the steamer *January*, when it is thought Gen. LYON will proceed westward.

Col. BLAIR has become very popular. A man who offered $500 to any man who would shoot Col. BLAIR, was arrested, but subsequently released by Col. BLAIR.

Col. LITTLE, who commanded the State troops, was formerly in the United States Army, but recently resigned. He was breveted Captain for services in Mexico.

REBEL TROOPS AT LEXINGTON, MO.

KANSAS CITY, Thursday, June 20.

Advices received here state that the State forces recently in the neighborhood of Independence, Mo., have moved toward Lexington, where it is understood a large body af State troops are being concentrated to make a stand against the Federal Army under Gen. LYON.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Thursday, June 20.

The First Regiment of Illinois Volunteers arrived here this evening.

The Eleventh Regiment to-day relieved Col. SCHUTNER's Riflemen at Bird's Point, and Col. SCHUTNER went into camp here.

Mr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, visited the camp to day in company with Gen. PRENTISS and other gentlemen. He addressed the troops, but was entirely non-committal in his remarks, but complimented them highly on their efficiency in drill.

In private conversation, he declaree that the Southern troops could bear no comparison with those here in discipline, drill of arms, or general appearance.

FROM GRAFTON—FALSE REPORT.

GRAFTON, Thursday, June 20.

The reported taking possession of Piedmont by the rebels was false. After burning the bridge and cutting the telegraph wires, they retreated into the country.

It is said that a large force is still in the neighborhood.

The guard at the bridge made their escape.

Rumors of an attack on Phillipa are rife, but no advance has yet been made.

No Federal troops have reached here yet.

MOVEMENTS OF WESTERN TROOPS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, June 20.

The Second Wisconsin Regiment arrived here this morning, and were most enthusiastically received by our citizens, who turned out in large numbers to meet them. They leave for the East to-night, *viâ* the Michigan Southern Railroad.

The First Minnesota Regiment, Col. GORMAN, has also been ordered East, and will leave St. Paul's on Monday next.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 20.

The Union majority in this city is 5,318, and it is supposed the county will increase it 1,500.

Mr. CRITTENDEN's majority in Fayette County is 1,040; in Franklin, 400.

Mr. GEILER's majority in Bowling Green is 336.

The Adams Express Company will forward letters from all Northern points, covered by a plain envelope and enclosed with twenty-five cents in another envelope, prepaid by stamps at the rate of three cents per half ounce. The latter envelope to be addressed ADAMS & Co., Louisville, Ky. These letters will be delivered by them at all Southern points where the Southern Express Company, late Adams', have offices, and otherwise be mailed at their nearest office to the point of destination.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Orders were received here a few days ago from the War Department to allow the present garrison of Fort Hamilton to petition for their discharges, their oaths in Texas having made many of them feel badly. Accordingly, a document was drawn up, asking for discharges, which all but 25 of the 500 men signed. It was forwarded to the War Department the other day, and the soldiers await an answer, which will probably come this week. It is now quite likely that the whole of them will be let go. They are in a wretched condition; have no blankets to lie on in camp, and in many cases have not been paid off for fourteen months. As the regiments to which they belong must be filled up, we append a statement of their strength, as mustered yesterday on parade. It is as follows:

	Men.
Company K, First Infantry	68
Company G, First Infantry	69
Company A, Third Infantry	70
Company F, Third Infantry	70
Company I, Third Infantry	71
Company D, Eighth Infantry	70
Company A, Eighth Infantry	71
Total	489

The officers of this force were paid on their arrival from Texas, but the file have received no funds whatever, and speculators are plundering them. There are 10 men on the sick list, whose disease is chiefly scurvy, caused by lying on wet grass, without blankets. The officers live principally in hotels, and do not feel the privations of an unfurnished camp tent.

At a little after 12, yesterday, the United States steam-frigate *Roanoke* was put in commission. A crew of over 480 sailors, from the *North Carolina*, and a full frigate's guard of marines from the gate barracks, were put on board. The officers of the ship appeared in undress uniforms on the quarter-deck, when the flag was hoisted. The *Roanoke* carries 44 guns, and is 3,400 tons burthen. We gave a full description of her some days since. Her officers are as follows:

Capt. Nicholson; First Lieut., D. Ammen; Second, W. N Jeffers; Third, J. Scott Fittebrown; Fourth, R. A. Scott; Fifth, Edward P. Lull; Sixth, R. J. Renshaw. Capt. E. Cavendy, Master. Surgeon, Geo. Clymer; Assistant-Surgeon, John C. Spear; Paymaster, B. J. Cahone; Chaplain, Robert Given. Warrant-officers—H. G. Thomas, carpenter; Wm. Prytor, sailmaker; Wm. Veneralle, gunner; Wm. Bennett, boatswain. Chief-Engineer, A. C. Stimers; Assistants—H. B. Norris, R. A. Copeland, T. J. Griffen, A. Jackson, W. West, G. J. Burnap, Alfred Hendrick. Midshipmen—R. P. Huntington, J. D. Graham, J. Bradley, B. H. Porter, J. H. Read, G. K. Haswell, H. P. Grafton, R. J. Chew. There are other petty officers, masters, mates, &c. The *Roanoke* is for blockade service.

The sailing corvette *Preble*, 16, was placed formally in commission at the Boston Navy-yard yesterday. She is the last named, and was once the least of our sloops-of-war. Her tonnage is 560. She was built at Kittery in 1839, and has cruised all over the world. She fired the American salute at the naval *fête* in the harbor of Cherbourg. The *Preble's* destination will be announced in a few days.

The surveying season on the Lakes has commenced. Three parties have already left Chicago for the business, the latter getting away on the 19th inst. The steamer *Search*, with a topographical party, in charge of Assistants HARDING and GASGRAIN; the *Planet*, with another party, in charge of R. E. PENNY; and the schooner *Surveyor*, in charge of Assistant J. E. POTTER, have already gone out; and the *Coquette*, with more topographical engineers, will leave on Monday. The shore parties begin at the west end of Lake Superior. The others will complete the Lake Michigan work. They will be employed till the latter part of September.

The *Colorado*, *Roanoke*, *Wabash*, *Minnesota* and *Niagara*—all our first-class steamers—are in commission together to-day: the first time such a thing has happened since they were built. They are all blockading.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

GALA DAY AT WILLETT'S POINT.

BLESSING THE REGIMENTAL STANDARDS — ADDRESSES BY REV. DR. THOMPSON, ORESTES A. BROWNSON AND JUDGE DALY—REVIEW AND PRESENTATION OF COLORS BY COL. BRADFORD, &C.

Yesterday was a gala day at Willett's Point, the *locale* of Col. McLEOD MURPHY's Regiment, and the occasion was signalized by a number of interesting ceremonies. The Sutler's (Mr. FARREL's) boats, the *Gen. Arthur* and *Major Anderson*, carried hundreds of passengers, including a large number of civic and military digditaries, while more hundreds came in private carriages; and, to add to the brilliancy of the scene, many beautiful ladies lent the charm of their presence. The day was delightful, and the splendid view from the camp, the gay carnival of soldiers and civilians, the glistening of bayonets and merry twinkling of bright approving eyes, the speeches and presentations, made the affair a memorable one. It was at first intended that high mass should be said, and the flags blessed by Archbishop HUGHES, at 9 A. M., and for that purpose a rural altar was tastefully erected in one of the tents adjoining the parade-ground. But, for some reason, the ceremony was omitted, and at 1 P. M. the brilliant assemblage was congregated around a temporary stand erected on the bluff, and commanding a view of Fort Schuyler and far up the Sound. To the air of "Hail to the Chief," the distinguished guests were escorted thither by Col. McLEOD MURPHY, including Brig.-Gen. WELCH, D. BRADFORD, (of the Quartermaster's Department of Gov. MORGAN's Staff,) Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, Rev. Dr. BROWNSON, Rev. Mr. FANNELLY, Judge DALY, Senator MANNIERE, and others.

Col. MURPHY called the meeting to order and introduced Brig.-Gen. WELCH to preside.

Gen. WELCH said he would not trouble them with any remarks, but would simply call upon Rev. Mr. POST to open the meeting with prayer.

Mr. POST, who is Chaplain of the Regiment, then advanced with the regimental colors, and said: These are our regimental colors. Under them we march to battle. Will you unite with me in asking God's blessing upon them?

The Chaplain then delivered an eloquent and fervent prayer, full of patriotic ardor and enthusiasm for the cause.

Gen. WELCH then, after paying a high compliment to the patriotism of the ministry during the revolutionary war and at the present time, introduced as the first speaker Hon. Dr. J. P. THOMPSON.

SPEECH OF DR. THOMPSON.

D. THOMPSON said that although such scenes might seem strange, they were no new incidents in the history of mankind, and instanced the scene of Moses marshaling his forces for battle in obedience to the commands of the Lord. He recalled several occasions when in foreign lands he had had occasion to be proud of his country's flag. In March, 1853, when sailing on the Nile, he had celebrated Inauguration day by raising and saluting the American flag. He had seen the Arab chief respect it in the midst of civil war, and had witnessed, in the harbor of Smyrna, the gallant rescue of MARTIN KOSTA from the clutch of Austria, by the noble Capt. INGRAHAM. [Applause.] He was glad that in these assemblages of varied nationalities, the words, "Flag," "Country," "Liberty," "Union Forever," were becoming known. [Applause.] He boasted of some good Irish blood. Although the Green Isle was not his mother country, it was the country of his mother. He was glad that the sons of Ireland rallied with the sons of Germany to the support of the flag. [Applause] He related the story of the boy as to the origin of the thirteen stripes on our flag, "that WASHINGTON had a cat with thirteen stripes round her tail. [Laughter.] He thought it would be found that the cat had nine lives, and, if they smoked her out of Sumter, she would turn up at Pickens; and, if beaten at Great Bethel, she would be alive at Boonville, [laughter and applause,] and thereby hangs a tale. [Laughter.] They were not going on a mission of vengeance, or to create an insurrection among slaves, although he hoped, if Col. MURPHY captured a genuine specimen of the contraband, he would send him up. He repeated Mr. WILLIS' story about the darky with the weed in his hat, and hoped that when we captured the secession hat, we would take the weed off, though he hoped it would get knocked into a cocked hat before we got it. [Laughter] In conclusion, he eloquently urged the regiment and its Colonel to defend the honor of that flag, and return it unstained by any disgrace, so that it might go down to our children, and children's children, as a memento of what their fathers had done for their liberties.

Col. McLEOD MURPHY—We will, so help me God!

Gen. WELCH introduced the next speaker as Rev. ORESTES A. BROWNSON:

SPEECH OF DR. BROWNSON.

Mr. BROWNSON said he appeared not as a reverend, but as a layman. He was here as an American citizen, and if he had good eyes would fight for it. [Laughter and applause.] This no war of aggression or conquest. They went forth to defend that inheritance they received from their fathers. It was no question where men was born—all who fought in this cause were his friends, his brothers, his countrymen. The hopes of liberty and of just government throughout the world depended on this struggle. The war was as well for the liberty of down trodden millions throughout the world. For wherever liberty was attacked, the world was interested in its defence. They went to defend the sacredness of religion, the purity of government and the freedom of all nations. Many of his former friends were engaged in a war on the country, but he renounced his fellowship with them. If it were his own son, he would disown him, and swear that he had in his veins no blood of his or of his mother. [Laughter and applause.] This was a war to protect rather than destroy. Though the tide of march was whitened with bones, it would be the bones of those who fell as martyrs in the cause of liberty. Men could not live without society. Society required government, government demanded authority and obedience, and, if need be, armed force to sustain it. Let them trust in God and keep their powder dry [laughter] and they would be sure of victory. [Applause.]

Gen. WELCH then said that one of the noblest exhibitions of this was the unity of the people—all professions uniting in furnishing their quota. The profession of law in this, as in all crises, was found really to perform its duty, and he would introduce to them an honorable representative of that profession—Judge DALY.

SPEECH OF JUDGE DALY.

Judge DALY said the scene brought to their minds the consciousness of the evils of civil war. The privilege for which a large portion of the country had taken up arms was the right to secede at will from the national compact. We, on the contrary, held to the compact of our fathers without which we could not be a nation. If any State, or number of States, could secede at will, this Government could never have lived for a quarter of a century. The principle of secession could not be recognized without destroying the very essence of government. He had felt the glow of satisfaction which arises when the occasion is presented for the defence of his flag. He had seen our volunteers prepare for the active battle in defence of our flag. He had conversed with an experienced officer on the subject of the conduct of our volunteers under fire, who said that he had seen many years' war, and he said that Col. DURYEE's, Col. BENDIX's and the Massachusetts regiments approached the batteries of Great Bethel with the coolness and steadiness of regulars. He congratulated them upon being commanded by an amphibious officer—a sailor and a soldier. [Applause.] He knew the consequences of a want of confidence in a commander, and it was a gratification that they had a leader who combined all the requisite qualifications of a successful commander. And, when they came back, whether after a glorious victory or glorious death, the result with regard to the nation was not uncertain. It was a question of principle under which the people must conquer—not conquer in the sense of subjugation, but in bringing back their brethren to the sense of their allegiance. All the power and strength of a nation was incorporated in the principles that actuated them, and he felt that whether they lived to see it or not, this nation would come forth stronger in all the qualities of nationality than she was at the time of her birth. The present war was for the preservation of everything we have had from our beginning. If our Government had patiently and quietly submitted, the principle of disintegration would have left us without a Government. We had the illustratives of divided nationality in Germany and South America to caution us against that. In conclusion, he hoped they would return with the consciousness that they had preserved the liberties begun with the American Revolution.

After more music, which had agreeably interspersed the entire proceedings, Rev. Mr. FARRELLY pronounced the benediction, and Gen. WELSH announced that evening vespers would be held at 5½ o'clock.

Regimental line was soon formed on the parade-ground, and after a review by the distinguished gentlemen present, Col. S. B. BRADFORD, on behalf of his wife, presented to the regiment a beautiful State flag. The flag is of blue silk, trimmed with yellow fringe, blue and white cord and tassels, and mounted with a silver spear-head. The State arms and motto will be embroidered thereon. The staff is of lancewood, and bears on a gold plate the following inscription:

"Presented to the Fifteenth Regiment, Col. J. McLEOD MURPHY, commanding, by Mrs. S. D. BRADFORD."

The officers being ordered to the front and centre, Col. BRADFORD presented the flag as follows:

SPEECH OF COL. BRADFORD.

FELLOW OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS: I come to you in behalf of one of your young countrywomen, who, though long confined to her bed by exhausting illness, cannot satisfy her heart without sending to her patriot countrymen some token of her admiration of their self-devoted heroism, and her interest in the noble struggle in which they are called upon to take up arms. In her name, let me present you with this banner, inscribed with symbols which have a thrilling significance for every true American heart. Bear it with you wherever duty may call; and I feel sure that no act of yours will ever dishonor it. A cruel and unjustifiable rebellion, aiming a deadly blow at that beneficent Government under whose protection we have attained a result of national prosperity and social advancement, unparalleled elsewhere in the world, has called upon us to exchange the pursuits of peace add peaceful times for the life of the tented field, and at this time, our enemy, who tramples in the dust all rules of honorable warfare, is menacing our National Capital and threatening to blot us out as a nation from the face of the earth. This, then, is not the time for many words, but for stern and manly deeds, the heroic age of our country is just dawning upon us, and already we have added to the roll of patriot fame full many a name that was not born to die. Involved with you in the tremendous issues of this conflict, your countrywomen feel, not the less deeply than yourselves, that your losses and your triumphs are theirs also. They are everywhere rushing to your aid in such a manner as their means and their powers leave open to them. Not a soldier will fall without their prayers and their blessing, as far as it may be possible. Not one will languish under sickness or wounds without being soothed and tended by their gentile care. Take, then, this banner; it shall cheer you in the toils of the camp or in the hot fury of the battle; and whenever your eyes are turned to behold it gleaming against the Southern sky, imagine that on its folds is written this inscription: "The hearts of your countrywomen are with you, and their prayers are continually ascending in your behalf." [Cheers.]

COL. MCLEOD MURHHY'S RESPONSE.

Col. BRADFORD: On behalf of the Fifteenth Regiment I return you my sincere and heartfelt thanks—thanks which I am inadequate to express. Sir, this blue field will remind the dying soldier in the hour of desolation that he has a Heaven to hope for. And, though there are no stars upon it, we go abroad in search of those lost Pleiades of our national constellation; and as to that, at least, we shall come back proving that we have some little knowledge of military astronomy. [Applause.]

Col. MURPHY further returned thanks for the present, and prayed the regiment never to dishonor it.

The regiment was then dismissed, and was soon indulging in the felicities of the clam-bake, no less than 30,000 clams being summarily disposed of.

During the day Col. MURPHY was presented with a field-glass by Gen. WELCH on behalf of a modest friend, and after partaking of the hospitalities of Quartermaster LANG, the company returned to the City.

The regiment is now nearly fully armed and equipped, and will leave for the seat of war during the coming week.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT.

The Second Rhode Island Regiment, including an artillery corps, with six pieces of JAMES' rifled cannon, arrived here yesterday morning by the steamers *Metropolis*, *State of Maine* and *Kill von Kull*.

Their stay here was not prolonged over about one hour, for the transaction of some important business by the Paymaster, when they took their departure for Elizabeth, N. J., whence they proceeded by railroad, *viâ* Harrisburgh, to Washington, through Baltimore.

The *Metropolis* brought four companies, viz.: Company B, Capt. JOHN WRIGHT; Company E, Capt. ISAAC P. RODMAN; Company G, Capt. NATHAN GOFF, Jr.; Company K, Capt CHARLES TURNER. These were transferred to the steamer *Kill Von Kull*, which had on board the Artillery Corps, with the cannon, the camp equippage of the regiment, &c. The steamer *State of Maine* arrived at 10 o'clock, bringing the six remaining companies, with Gov. SPRAGUE and suite.

The names of the Staff Officers are as follows:

JOHN J. SLOCUM, Colonel.

C. T. ROBBINS, Lieutenant-Colonel.

SULLIVAN BALLOU, Major.

SAMUEL J. SMITH, Adjutant;

ALBERT EDDY, Acting-Adjutant.

The guests are: Col. WM. GODDARD, Bishop THOS. H. CLARKE, of Providence, Secretary of State JOHN K. BARTLETT, and others.

The Companies on board the *State of Maine* were: Company A, Capt. Cyrus G. Dyer; Company C, Capt. Nelson Vial; Company D, Capt. W. N. P. Steere; Company F, Capt. Levi Tower; Company A, Capt. Charles H. Greene; Company I, Capt. Samuel J. Smith.

There is a band of twenty pieces with the corps.

The brief notice of their arrival and departure, and the uncertainty as to which route they would take, disappointed many friends of the Regiment who wished to call upon them. The men are uniformed like the First Regiment, with blue flannel fatigue shirts, grey pants and felt hats, turned up on one side, with an eagle for a cockade. They are as an average larger men than those who composed the First Regiment, and are in every respect equal to that unsurpassed body of men.

The steamer *State of Maine* returned to New-York in the afternoon, in time to take her place in the line. Col. BORDEN, agent of the Bay State line, who went with the regiment to Elizabethport, and rendered them every facility in landing, reports that they disembarked in fine order, and proceeded on their journey without detention or accident. Col. SLOCUM distinguished himself during the Mexican War, as Captain of Company B, Ninth Rhode Island Regiment, and his friends confidently predict that he will prove an able and courageous officer. Several of the other officers of the regiment have seen active service.

OTHER MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

LOCAL ARTILLERY.

To His Excellency Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, merchants and property owners of the City of New-York, respectfully represent, that inasmuch as the present emergencies of the Government, may, and probably will require all the available forces of the regular service to be engaged in active operations, and that our harbor and forts may consequently be left with a force insufficient for its protection, it is deemed imperative that a Local Artillery Batallion, competently drilled by experienced officers, should be organized and equipped at once; and as the undersigned are informed that competent officers are available for such service, and that one company of experienced men is already formed and capable of performing this service, which would form a nucleus for the organization, we respectfully request that such a batallion may be organized at once.

In the report of the Military Commission to Europe, it is well stated that "our regular army never can, and perhaps never ought to be large enough to provide for all the contingencies that may arise, but it should be as large as its ordinary avocations in the defence of the frontier will justify; and the greatest possible care should be bestowed upon the instruction of the special arms of the *artillery* and engineer troops.

The Militia and Volunteer system should be placed upon some tangible and effective basis; instructors furnished them from the regular army, and all possible means taken to spread sound military information among them.

In the vicinity of our sea-coast fortifications it would be well to provide a sufficient number of volunteer companies, with the means of instruction in *heavy artillery*—detailing officers of the regular artillery as instructors.

In time of war, or when war is imminent, *local* companies of regular artillery might easily be enlisted for short terms of service, or for the war, in sea-coast towns. The same thing might advantageously be carried into effect, on a small scale, in time of peace."—*McClellan's Report.*

These remarks, which are the deductions of scientific and military men, need no argument from us to corroborate their worth, and are to us a convincing proof of the necessities of the organization referred to.

All of which we respectfully submit, for your Excellency's consideration.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,	N. L. & G. GRISWOLD,
GOODHUE & CO.,	A. A. LOW & BROTHER,
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,	C. H. MARSHALL,
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,	P. PERIT,
MOSES TAYLOR & CO.,	RICHARD LATHERS,
	WM. WHITLOCK, JR.

CITY GUARD SEA-COAST ARTILLERY.

During the past year a considerable body of men has been drilling and practicing in this department of military service, in the City of New-York and at Fort Hamilton.

It is now purposed to increase their numbers to any desirable point, and to obtain for them a separate military organization, to be designated by the above title.

The objects, necessity and obligations of this organization are as follows:

First.—Its Objects. To drill and perfect a large body of men in the service of the heavy ordnance used in the forts of our harbor, and the erection of batteries or earthworks, at any desirable points along the *borders of our harbor.*

Second—The necessity of this organization is apparent to any one who has investigated the subject, from the fact that though possessing magnificent forts to guard the approaches to our City, there are not Artillerists enough to man them, the deficiency being at least as one to ten, and this is leaving out the very probable advisability of erecting hastily, large batteries along the shore, occupying and serving them efficiently.

It is believed by those competent to judge, that at the present moment (and unless such a project is carried out, for all future time,) it would be an easy matter for a very moderate fleet to enter, bombard and set New-York on fire in a hundred places, and sail out again comparatively unharmed, within a few hours, to repeat the operation next day unless the City were already completely laid in ashes. Should this be so now? Shall it be so any longer? When we *now* have enemies at home, and God only knows how soon we may have more powerful enemies from abroad.

Third—The obligations assumed by those who join this organization are to devote sufficient time and labor, in a manly and determined spirit, to learn and learn *well*, the duties and glories of artillerists, and afterwards to be ready at the first note of alarm, to perform those duties, and secure those glories, by throwing doors of iron across the gateways of the ocean.

May many be stimulated, by the thought of the gratitude of thousands of defenceless men, women and children, whose security of life and property they will literally hold in the hollow of their hands, to join in the good and great work.

Either of the Committee will converse with those desiring to join, at their place of business as below, and one or more will be at the room of the Committee, from 8 to 10 o'clock every evening, at No. 654 Broadway.

It is understood that none but men of a high order, physically and morally, will be accepted.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

F. C. HARRIOT, No. 709 Greenwich-street.
L. D. BULKLEY, No. 55 Beekman-street.
C. H. COOPER, No. 35 South William-street.
H. B. BURTNETT, No. 51 Maiden-lane.
S. P. SEARS, No. 3 Barclay-street.
D. T. COFFIN, No. 32 Barclay-street.
G. McNIEL, No. 59 Ninth-street.
H. L. FARIS, No. 142 Broadway.
C. E. FORMAN, No. 49 Chambers-street.
C. D. WADSWORTH, No. 191 Chrystie-street.
W. B. WHITEMAN, No 632 Broadway.
R. P. GIBSON, M. D., No. 29 West Eleventh-street.
B. GURNEY, No. 707 Broadway.
J. P. WHITFIELD, No. 31 Nassau street.
J. J. JONES, No. 26 John-street.
E L STONE, No. 654 Broadway.
W. D. BAKER, No. 14 Wall-street.
D. BANKS, JR., No. 144 Nassau-street.
W. C. H. SHERMAN, No. 195 Fulton-street.

MEETING OF THE SONS OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The natives of New-Hampshire resident in this City held an adjourned meeting, last evening, at the Brandreth House, to complete arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the New-Hampshire Regiment, which will arrive this morning, *en route* to the seat of war. JOHN RILEY, Esq., presided, and GEORGE F. PETERSON acted as Secretary. The following arrangements were adopted:

The Sons of New-Hampshire will rendezvous at the Brandreth House, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, at 9 o'clock A. M., and proceed thence to Pier No. 3 North River. The regiment are expected to arrive between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. They will land and form on Battery-place, where an address of welcome will be delivered by H. B. PERKINS, Esq. The flag will then be presented by CHARLES E. SOULE, Esq. The regiment will march through Broadway to Division Armory, where they partake of a collation prepared by JOHN L. HANSON, of the Girard House. Mr. BRITTAN, of the Everett House, will entertain the officers of the regiment, in connection with Gen. DIX, Brig.-Gen. HALL, Col. ARTHUR, Col. SICKLES and others. The Grand Marshal is ARCHIBALD A. PETERSON. The Sons will wear a white, and the officers a red badge, bearing the words, "Sons of New-Hampshire, June, 1861," and having the coat of arms of the Granite State. Like the First Regiment from New Hampshire, this regiment goes to the war fully equipped, with thirty day's rations, with some 140 horses, army wagons, ambulances, tents, and all the requisites of the camp.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

Capt. HUBBELL, of Company B, desires to acknowledge the receipt of a supply of Havelocks, shirts and drawers from the ladies of St. Ann's Church, West Eighteenth-street, and to express his gratitude and that of his company for the above favors, assuring those patriotic ladies that the kindness they dispense with so liberal a hand will inspire deeds of heroism in the cause so dear to every woman in the land.

Capt. WM. N. HATHAWAY, Company C, has opened a recruiting office at Hibernian Hall, No. 42 Prince-street, for two days only; applications should, therefore, be made at once.

CAMERON ZOUAVES.

This corps is now fully officered, their head-quarters being at the Manhattan Hotel, Murray-street. The regiment will be quartered at Long Branch until they receive marching orders. The line officers are composed of members of the Seventh Regiment, with but one or two exceptions. The appointment of the Colonel has been reserved by the Secretary of War. All the officers are gentlemen of influence and position. The dress will be similar to DURYEE's Zouaves.

LIBERALITY OF ADAMS' EXPRESS.

The managers of the Women's Central Relief Association take pleasure in acknowledging the patriotic liberality of Adams' Express Company in forwarding, free of charge, articles sent by the Association to Washington for the use of the army. That Company has always forwarded such articles gratuitously, and in being informed that freight was, by mistake of the agent at Washington, collected from Miss DIX, directed at once that it should be refunded, and gave such instructions as will prevent the recurrence of any such mistake again. By order,

GEO. F. ALLEN, Secretary.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.

A portion of the First Regiment Cavalry, N. Y. S. M., to the number of 200 men, assembled yesterday afternoon, on Hamilton-square, for field-practice. The troop paraded without arms, under the command of Lieut.-Col. DEVIN, and went through the various evolutions remarkably well, considering the recent date of their organization. Hamilton-square is favorably adapted for this kind of drill, it being quite level, and free from obstructions, and the troops are disposed to avail themselves often of these natural facilities for the purpose of becoming more expert in cavalry tactics. The roll, which is still open for recruits, shows a list of nearly 500 names.

RECRUITS WANTED.

A few more recruits are wanted to complete a regiment already in service. Apply to Capt. H. V. CRAMER, No. 594 Broadway.

THE LINCOLN CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The head-quarters of this Regiment have been removed from Palace Garden to DISBROW's Riding Academy, in Fifth-avenue, near Fortieth street, where the men are being drilled morning, afternoon and evening. This Regiment, according to the order from the War Department, must be in the field by the 1st of August. Col. McREYNOLDS is exerting every effort to have the Regiment ready by that time. Two squadrons, comprising four companies, will report at the head-quarters of the Army by the middle of July.

This regiment *needs* and *desires* the assistance of our citizens, and donations of saddles, horses, money, &c., will contribute to the early efficiency of this indispensable arm of the service.

This is the only Cavalry Regiment accepted by the Government, and should receive the prompt and active aid of our citizens. Recruiting offices Nos. 618 Broadway, 63 Cortlandt-street, and Palace Garden, where a few more able-bodied men of respectability will be received.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

Company K, which was recruited for the Thirteenth Regiment, will not join the Brooklyn Phalanx, but will retain its organization and join the Regiment on its return. If the Regiment should remain in the service after the expiration of the three months, the Governor will allow this Company to go to the service with it.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 20.—*In steamship Africa, from Liverpool.*—Miss Heild, Mr. Garcia, lady, infant and nurse, Baron De St. Anstres, lady and servant, W. P. Coleman, Mrs. Coleman, J. M. Hardenburgh and lady, Mr. Randolph and lady, Miss Gardridge, R. H. L. Townsend and lady, Mrs. Erwin, infant and nurse, H. Erwin and son Maj. W. H. McNary, E. C. Koch, Mr. Sansome, Mr. Dunn, P. B. Wilson, T. L. James, O. Degetan, J. Ray, J. Clausen, J. Gonzales, B. C. Magee, D. D. Crano, Rev. T. Irving, Mrs. Magie, E. Smith, H. F. Makins, Mr. Cova, Mr. Joyselin, Mr. Haydter, S. Chapman, Mr. Beckwith, Mr. Sprangur, W. Everett, H. M. Bradhurst and lady, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Magee, Miss Magee, T. T. Wilmerding, Thomas Homer, W. Stewart, G. H. Hearn, Mr. Hearn Jr., Mr. Davidson, Capt. Kellar, Mrs. E. Wilson, infant and 3 children, Miss Rogers, F. Rogers, Mr. Rebas, W. H. Brigham, Mr. Clendon, Mrs. Clendon, Mrs. Collins, R. G. and F. Buckley, S. More, P. Stinservain, W. Richards.

In schr. Witch Queen, from Cardenas—Robert Chaisholm, W. Tate, S. Porter, P. O'Brien, A. Shalnots, Y. Chamberlain.

In bark J. C. Brune, from Montevideo—Francis Fr G. P. Craig, T. R. Ely, of steamer Pulaski.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets..... 7 34 | Moon sets.... 8

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 21 | Gov. Island.. 7 10 | Hell Gate... 8

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 20.

Cleared.

Steamship Cleator, Lord, Kingston. Weldon & Boot

Steamers Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, ——; New York, Hunter, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.

Ships Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, Havre, C. Grinnell E. H. Taylor, Lord, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley Euterpe, Arey, San Francisco, Lawrence, Giles & Co J. A. Stamler, Young, London; Cora Linn, —— Glasgow.

Barks Edwin, Nugent, Havre, W. F. Schmidt; Skimmer, Wooler, Queenstown; S. Stewart, Da Jago, Jno. Thompson; Rockaway, O'Neil, Thoma lace & Co.

Brigs A. J. Ross, Small, Barbados, J. Leacraft (Br.) Bonet Ponce, ——; Storm Nymph, M Manzanilla, Rogers & Riera; Kate, Tacey, Glasg Dinwiddie & Co.; Condor, Allen, Gouldsboro, Tho & Hunter.

Schooners D. Franklin, Chapman, Norwich, m Helen Christine, (Ham.,) Lues, Emden; M. S. hall, Daily, Philadelphia, master; Young Teaser, ton, Salem, master; N. W. Smith, Boyd, Montevideo, Norton, Jr.; Eveline, York, Philadelphia, ——; Howard Nickerson, Cadiz, S. F. Small; A. B. Johnson, St Kitts, Smith, Jones & Co.; Jno. Nel Nelson Maitland, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Sloop Pointer, Nichols, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Africa, Shannon, Liverpool June 8, Queenstown 9th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passenge to E. Cunard. Arrived off the Battery at 7:10 A. June 9, signalized steamship Europa, bound in. Ju 11, lat. 51 28, lon. 20 1, passed steamship Vigo, boun E. June 12, lat 50 54, lon. 27 17, saw Br. ship Pride Canada, bound W.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to Bynner.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mds and passengers to master.

Steamer Ironsides, Smith, Philadelphia, with mds to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Electric, (Ham.,) Johansen, Hamburg and haven May 10, with mdse. and passengers to L. E. Am sinck & Co.

Bark Edward, (Br., of Liverpool.) Tucker, (lat Thompson,) Liverpool 63 ds., via Savannah Bar the 12 inst., with 3 400 bags of salt and 350 tons coal, consigne to order. The E. was bound to Savannah but was or dered off by the U. S steamship Minnesota and U. brig; arrived at the Bar below Savannah 6th instan where she touched the bottom and sprung a leak, whic was soon stopped; the captain (Thompson) left the ves sel, and proceeded to St. Helena for provisions and as sistance, but failed to return or send any orders, whe the vessel being ordered off, the first officer, Mr. Tucke brought her to this port.

Bark Zidon, (of Rockland.) Foster, Frankfort, Me., ds., with wood to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark J. C. Brune, Gayle Montevideo 40 ds., wit hides to master.

Brig Rolling Wave, (of Fall River,) Collins, Rio Janeiro May 6, with coffee to J. E. Ward. The Br bark Markwell, for New-York sld. 4th. May 22, lat. 6 50 S. lon. 34 30 signalized a brig bound S., showing a blue signal with two white balls in it; same time, saw a bark bound S. showing a red, white and blue signal wit letter C in it

Schr. Witch Queen, (of Boston.) Fung, Cardenas Ju 8, with molasses to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Ruby, Tracy, Elizabethport, with coal, for Bos ton.

Schr. Young Teaser, Bogert, Rondout, with coal, fo Salem.

Schr. Gertrude Horton, Pendleton, Rockland 5 ds., with lime

Schr. Martha Nickels, Sawyer, Machias 6 ds., wit lumber to master

Schr. James Henry, Wood, Rondout, with coal, fo Portsmouth.

Schr. Browning, Lanfair, Elizabethport, for Blac Rock.

Schr. Adele Felecia, Cartwright, Elizabethport, fo Fall River.

WIND—During the day from S. W. to N. W.

Sailed.

June 19—Ship Seth Sprague, for Antwerp. Bark Arethusa, Aspinwall; Goodspeed, Dublin; Carniola Demarara; Hyperion, Barbados; Francis Secor, Cette Indian Queen, Queenstown; John Falmouth. Brig Denmark, Boston; C. A. Billings, Demerara; Acba St. John, P. R.; Orkney, Rotterdam; Edmiston Bros Aspinwall, John Butler, Porto Platt; Merchant Queenstown; T. M. Maybew, Bermuda.

June 20—Steamship Cleator, (Br.,) Kingston, Jam.

Foreign Ports.

MONTEVIDEO, April 30—Arr. 2d, steamer Mississipp hence; 7th, brig P. La Costa, from Glasgow; schr. D. T Wagner, hence, and sld for Buenos Ayres 19th; 8th, ship C. A. Morrison, from Cadiz, and sld. 16th for Bueno Ayres; 9th, brig Nellie Hunt, from Buenos Ayres; 12th ship Rambler do.; 18th bark J. F. Chapman, from Cardiff; Mary Elizabeth hence; schr. G. H. Townsend from Philadelphia; 25th, brig Sea Lion, Fernandina; 28th, bark Ella Virginia, from Baltimore, and passed by for Buenos Ayres; 29th, bark Trovatore, Buenos Ayres; bark Talavera, do.

Sailed—16th, brig Nellie Hunt, for Boston, 19th, bark Louisa Kilham, for St. Thomas; schr. T. D. Wagner, for Buenos Ayres, with balance of cargo; schr. George W Townsend, for do.

At Montevideo, May 11, bark Roanoke, from Baltimore for New-York; schr. Emily Keith, in distress; would sail for New-York in a week.

[PER AFRICA.]

Arrived from New York—A. V. Goodhue, at Goole; N. Boynton at Derry; William Tell, at Havre; Fanny Butler, at Cette.

Arrived from New-Orleans—A. Prendergast, at Cork; John Wiley, at Bordeaux.

Arrived from Savannah—Reuben, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston—Kepler, at Liverpool.

PERSONAL

$1,000 REWARD TO ANY PERSON PRODUCING any painless agent for extracting teeth except ether and chloroform, as daily administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond st. Every branch of dentistry on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Joseph Worster, J. O. Pond, W. N. Gilchrist, Z. S. Webb and others.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS AT MACY'S
CLOSING SALE FOR JUNE.
BARGAINS AT MACY'S.
CLOSING $10,000 WORTH SPRING RIBBONS.
4s. RIBBONS all marked down to 3s.
3s. RIBBONS all marked down to 2s.
2s. RIBBONS all marked down to 1s. 6d.
1s. 6d RIBBONS all marked down to 1s.
1s RIBBONS all marked down to 6d.
AUCTION LOTS EMBROIDERED COLLARS, at ½ cost.
AUCTION LOTS EMBROIDERED SETS, at ½ cost.
AUCTION LOTS Lace Collars and Sets, very cheap.
Collars and Sets French and Swiss, at 8s. and 10s.; cost to import, $2 50. All our Embroideries closing at same rates.
MANTILLA LACES, LACE MANTILLAS, LACE SHAWLS, LACE CENTRES, &c., ALL MARKED DOWN, TO BE CLOSED OUT THIS MONTH.
HOSIERY and GLOVES closing at half the cost of importation.
Bargains in LACE MITTS, from Auction.
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, cheaper than any other house in the City.
SPLENDID STOCK FRENCH FLOWERS, very cheap.
LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN LACES, VESTIBULE LACES, WHITE GOODS, LINEN GOODS, LINEN HDFS., HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, closing very low.
LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES, 63 CENTS A PAIR.
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, 6th av. and 14th-st.

AT CUSHMAN'S RIBBON-STORE,
6th av., corner 28th st.,
CLOSING OUT SALE OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK
RIBBONS, BONNETS, FLOWERS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.
Whole stock "must be sold" this month!
GOODS ALL
MARKED
DOWN
At such LOW PRICES as to insure the sale of the entire stock by July 4.
8,000 yards RIBBONS, 3, 4, 5 and 6 cts a yard.
6,000 yards RIBBONS, 8 and 10 cts. a yard—cheap.
24,000 yards Rich RIBBONS, plain and figured, in every desirable color, 12, 15 and 18 cts. a yard. They have been marked down from 6 cts. to 20 cts. a yard. They are a cheap lot.
All the balance of our stock is selling at the same rate of discount.
LADIES
MAY
EXPECT
BARGAINS! and will get them by calling at
CUSHMAN'S,
No. 463 6th av., corner 28th st.

NOTICE.—ZEPHYR WORSTED IS ADVANCING in price, and is likely to raise to 25 cents; we have a large stock, imported under the old tariff, and are selling at 12½ cents for 30 days; white and black colors equally low. Also, a full line of best quality thread and needle goods. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves at ELGER No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS.

The debates of the next session of Congress, to convene in Washington City, the 4th of July, 1861, will be published officially by the undersigned in THE DAILY GLOBE, newspaper form, and in THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX, in book form. The latter passes free through the mails of the United States. The price for either during the session is $3, in advance, payable in specie. Post-office stamps, or the notes of specie paying banks.

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1861. JOHN C. RIVES.

FINE ARTS—TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.—I offer a large collection of ancient engravings and etchings, in portfolios; etchings by all the great masters, mounted on drawing paper, collected in 1817; many of them cannot be purchased at any price, making it a valuable collection. To be sold cheap. Address Mrs. GRATTON, No. 60 Varick st., near St. John's-Park.

STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC.—THE STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC, JAMES WALKER, Commander, will leave for Galway on TUESDAY, June 25 at 2 P. M. Baggage not wanted for the voyage will be received on board the day before sailing, and marked below.
W. H. WICKHAM.

300 DIFFERENT STYLES OF PATRIOTIC envelopes for sale at one cent each. The largest assortment of Union envelopes in the United States for sale at CHARLES A. MILLER'S, No. 25 Ann-st., New-York. All orders by mail attended to.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 1,248 Broadway, near 31st-st. Good City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer. Best City reference. Inquire at No. 124 West 26th-st., third floor, back room.

COLORED SERVANTS.—WANTED, BY A first-class chambermaid, or would take the laundry work, or would do plain cooking. Best of City references. Inquire for MARY, at No. 217 Thompson-st., corner 14th-st.